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VOL. VIII NO. 178 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1920. TWO ANNA

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4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th ,,	Kalyan	8987

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HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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Secretary and Treasurer.

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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

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STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 2ND AUGUST, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title, and Interest in Very Valuable Properties situate at Kolbhat Lane, Chikhalwadi, Tardeo Road.

ON MONDAY, the 2nd August at 4-30 p.m, (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will under instructions from Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for Mr. Vishwanath Hari the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shanker Pandurang Chowdhari the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of 2nd mortgage dated the 14th day of February, 1918, and several further charges and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Mr. Vishwanath Ballal of the other part and of Mr. Dattaram Pandarinath, the third mortgagee under an indenture or mortgage, dated the 23rd day of June, 1919 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Mr. Dattaram Pandharinath of the other part but subject to the claim of Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co. the 4th mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of August, 1919, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co. of the other part.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 266 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Kolbhat Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1734, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 135 together with the buildings and tenements standing thereon and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3100 (1) and 3100 (2) and Street Nos. 23 and 23A, and bounded as follows, on the East by the property of Vithoba Maneeji, on the West by the property of Muncherji Jamshedji, on the North by the range of chawl of Ramchandra Bhiwaji and on the South by the Kolbhat Street.

SECONDLY.—All those pieces or parcels of pension and tax land or ground (the cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 1,364 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the north-east side of the fronting of private passage leading to Kolbhat Lane without the Port of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No 1731, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 137, together with the buildings, tenement, and chawls standing thereon, and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old Assessment Nos. 34/39 and now under "C" Ward Nos. 3174/3181 and Street Nos. 9/16 and bounded as follows, on the North-East partly by the property of Hormasji Cowasji Mystri, partly by the property of Govind Limbaji Shellar, partly by the said private passage leading to the Kolbhat Lane and partly by the chawl of Adelji Batliwala, on the North-West by the property known as Rama's Oart and on the South-East partly by the property known as Angria's Chawl and partly by the property of Hormasji Jivanji and partly by the property of Jamshedji Nowroji Cabinetmaker.

THIRDLY. All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 402 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at 1st Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 225, New No. 1736, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 138, together with the buildings and tenements standing thereon, and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 313: and Street No. 19, and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the property of Govind Lumaji Shellar, on or towards the West partly by the property of Hormasji Framji Cooper and partly by that of Dassabhai Jamshedji Mistry and Sorabji Jamshedji Nariman and partly by that of Behramji Dorabji Nariman and Dosabhai Jamshedji Mistry, on or towards the North by the property of Pallanji Pestonji Daruwalla and on or towards the South by a passage.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure with messuage, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1725, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 240, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3173, Street No. 8 and admeasuring 229 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore thirdly described on or towards the West by Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Teli Kashibai Govind and partly by the property hereinafter fifthly described and on or towards the South by the property of Sonabai Jamshedji Petit.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure situate at 1st Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 129 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1726, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 154 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under "C" Ward Nos. 3186-3188 and Street Nos. 21-1-2 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dinbai Dadabhay Chinoy, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Miya Baloomiya, on or towards the West by the property of Fardoonji Ratanji Mehta and by Dhanbai Jehangir Suludar and on or towards the East by the said 1st Kolbhat Lane.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 7,556 square yards or thereabouts, situate lying and being on the northern side of Chikhalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 332/334, New No. 13852, Old Survey No. 144 and New Survey No. 7026, together with the buildings, tenements and chawls standing thereon, known as "Jaji Buildings" and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of

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RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 41 PRIZES.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & Co.—(Contd.)

Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 3719 (1) 3718 (1) 3717, 3716, 3715, 3719 (2), 3719 (3) and 3718 (2) and Street Nos. 19, 20 21, 22, 23, 23A, 23B and 22A and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property of Madan Bhimji, on or towards the West by the property of Liladhar Pharidas, on or towards the North by the property of Ratanji Kustomji and on or towards the South by the Chikalwadi Road.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground admeasuring 4,243 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at the Corner of Tardeo Road, Chikhalwadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, being a portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 373, 375, 376, 377, 379, 380, 382/384 and 386, New Nos. A/13809 and 13892, Old Survey No. 153/155 and New Survey No. B/7046, together with the bungalow, houses, out-houses, stables and sheds, sta thereon, assessed by the Assessor and the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3696 (1), 3696 (2), 3696 (2A), 3696 (5) and 3696 (8) and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3AA, 3 and 7 and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the Chikhalwadi Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association, on or towards the East by the property next hereinafter described and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground admeasuring 1,230 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the South side of Chikhalwadi Lane, Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay being portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 373, 375/379, 380, 382/384 and 386, New Nos. A/13890 and 13892, Old Survey No. 153/155, New Survey No. B/7046, together with the buildings standing thereon, known as "Bhagirathi Buildings" assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 3696 (6), 3696 (7) and Street Nos. 5 and 6, and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by a common passage, on or towards the West by the property next hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the Chikhalwadi Lane, and on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association.

NINTHLY.—The Press known as the "Nirnaya Sagar Press" in Kolbhat Lane, together with all the machinery tools implements etc., belonging to the said press and the goodwill thereof.

TENTHLY.—All the moveable property belonging to the joint family of which the said Shanker Pandurang Chowdhary is a co-parcener including Government promissory loan notes, bonds, debentures, etc.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for the vendor, at their offices at 17/19, Bell Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY 27th, WEDNESDAY 28th and THURSDAY 29th instan at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of full pressed cotton bales, bags of indigo leather, grocery, empty gunnies, cylinders, bales of c. p. goods, kit bags, cases of shoes, trunks and boxes, campcots, brass, copper, alluminiumware, grain and dry fruits and various other articles, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be removed at the some time.

Bombay, 16th July, 1920.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of very rich handsome dining drawing and bedroom artistic design furniture, sweet toned, grand rarely used (almost new) "S. Rose & Co.'s" Brinsmead cottage piano, silverware, glassware, crockery, dinner service, English bath tub, etc. Messrs. MODY & CO., will on Saturday the 31st day of July, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder "Sorab House". The following household furniture, comprising, dining table, dining chairs side board, dinner wagon, mirror almirahs, clothes and gown press, chesterfield sofa, rolled top table, riding saddle, phonograph and records, drawing room carpet, drawing room sofas and chairs, book case, dressing chest of drawers, and tables, marble wash hand tables and sets, English bath tub, sweet toned S. Rose & Co.'s "Brinsmead" cottage piano, piano settee, iron double cot, iron craddle, old china vases, iron safe on stand by "Anderson". Singer hand sewing machine, teapoys, revolving bookstand, Jost fan, electric table fan, easy chairs, clothes basket, card table, pirambulator, screen, writing table, brass hall-lamp, hanging lamp, glassware, crockery, dinner service, platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of "D Lea" Esquire of Port Trust.

Property of another gentleman:—

One motor car 5 seated with water proof Bosch Magnetto and zenith carburettors.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

Good opportunity for Bankers, Jewellers and Solicitors' firms one Milner's patent double-door safe size 5½ x 4½ x 3 ft.

Price Rs. 1,800 or near offer.

One Godrej safe on stand.

Price Rs. 1,700 or near offer.

Size 48 inches.

Apply MODY & Co., Auctioneers, Medow Street, Fort.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th July, 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Officer Incharge Divisional Clothing Depot, Kirkee, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee Arsenal on WEDNESDAY, 28th July, 1920 at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantitity of Woolen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets Greatcoats, Shirts, Towels, Trousers, Coats, Pyjamas, Mosquito Curtain, Ammunition Boots Suttrangees, Jerseys Putties mittens warm, Socks, Razais and etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 27th July, 1920.

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SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL.

The five reel photoplay.

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A rich mean Oriental, owner of a "Last Hope" Saloon, desires a girl of unblemished reputation, but in the meantime a stranger arrives in town, in whom this rich mean Oriental sees another victim. He commands one of the dance-hall girls to work her wiles upon him, and thus divests him of his money A woman known as "THE SHE WOLF" rescues the stranger, holds up the Saloon and she sees that the girl is wedded to the boy she loves.

ALSO A FINE COMIC

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

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To-night!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present

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(5 reels—6,000 feet.)

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What can that Garter, lost by a gay Court Beauty centures ago, have to do with New York's "Upper Ten" in 1920? See the answer in

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Featuring the Great Italian Actress

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Shows at: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

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"The Right to Happiness."

For further particulars of this most thrilling and sensational Drama of eight parts, which made such a sensation that it was continually repeated for three weeks at Calcutta and Rangoon, please see our advertisements on other pages.

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Daily AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

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OPERA COMIQUE PARIS

A GRAND REPRESENTATION OF THE GRANDEST OF GRAND OPERAS

The commotion of the cigarette girls! The life amongst the gipses!

The famous Dances! The procession of the bull fighters!!

Special music adapted from the original score by the Empire Orchestra under the direction of Mr. J. P. Da COSTA.

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1920 DERBY
Showing the sensational win of SPION KOP

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The Dollars The Dollars The Dollars

The Versatile Musical Comedy Duo in a Rollicking Musical Duologue.

Introducing New Songs and BUCK and WING DANCE.

See JOHNNIE HORNER in his Burlesque on Kelly and his famous Walking imitations.

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The Gipsy Pianiste in her own Compositions.

The Popular Topical Novelty

"Around the Town"

Showing MISS LUCY KIMP WELCH the famous Painter of horses.

CAPABLANCA, the World's Champion Chess Player, "The Chair Wallz", a striking dance from the Comic Opera "The Red Mill."

McCRACKEN, the famous International and Newcastle U ... and back shows his great kicking powers.

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Scenes from the great Historical Play:

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Concluding with the assasination in the Presidential Box.

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Amusing and Instructive.

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Latest News of the World

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Comic by Snub Pollard.

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TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily, Matinees, on Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

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The Lion Man

Featuring

Kathleen O'Connor

and

Jack Perrin

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also the newest Universal Screen Magazine and a Repping Comic

at

CINEMA PRECIOUS

Lamington Road.

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NEXT WEEK

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A beatiful Photo-play featuring Messrs. Charlie Chaplin

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STRIKE THE IRON WHILE IT IS HOT!

You are not still very late in seeing dominant serial

The Mystery of 13'

Featuring

FRANCIS FORD

Which has achieved unparalleed triumph during the First week at

THE MAJESTIC

SECOND INSTALMENT TO-DAY

Don't Miss it!

Time and Price as usual

Balwant Sangit Mandali

Will perform their performances at

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

on

Tuesday 27th July 1920, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Sangit] BHAVBANDHAN [Acts 5

Tickets can be had at the Madhavashrama, near West End Cinema, GIRGAUM.

K. S. HARDIKAR,
Secretary.

Last Performance.

Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sawai Tukojirao Holkar Sarkar of Indore

Yeshwant Sangit Mandali

Will perform their last performance at BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD ON

Tuesday 27th July 1920, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

Sangit] Sanshayakallol [Acts 5

Tickets can be had at Mandali's Residence in Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardeo Road.

The Company will go to Poona after the above performance.

G. G. BODAS,
Director and General Manager.

Blame It On Your Nerves

Nervous, weak and excitable people suffer from headache, neuralgia, hysteria, wakefulness and experience over-excitement and worry and anxiety over almost any little cause. A safe and efficient remedy for such conditions to give you rest and strength and so prove a true nerve tonic is Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls. Rs. 2-4 per bot. of 40 Pearls, by V.P.P. fee.

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Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 26th July.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 26th July. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·52	29·31	14·81	40·60
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·61	31·73	14·39	93·33
Esplanade (Goh Tej. Hospital)	0·86	31·48	15·34	41·35
Syculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·03	32·87	17·45	45·73

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th July 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs	29.587	Inchs.
Temperature of Air	80.4	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8	"
Dew Point	76.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.869	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	82.7	"
minimum do.	77.2	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.SW	
Movement of Wind	237 Miles.	
Fall of Rain	6.45 Inches.	
Total fall during month	21.04	"
Do. do. year	30.52	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th	0.11	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER: Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.		July	in. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	27	m 0 43	25 8		27	m 2 21	18 2
		e 6 52a	24 2			m 8 35a	20 10
Wed.	28	m 10 21	26 4		28	m 3 6	17 —
		9 47a	24 8			4 16a	20 2
Thur.	29	m 10 56	27 0		29	m 3 49	17 —
		10 32a	25 2			4 52a	19 6
Fri	30	m 11 28	27 7		30	m 4 30	16 9
		10 10a	25 10			5 25a	18 1
Sat.	31	m 11 58	28 0		31	m 5 9	16 4
	Aug. 1	11 40a	26 4		Aug. 1	5 50a	18 3
Sun.		e 0 27a	28 2			m 6 45	16 2
						6 27a	17 9
Mon.	2	m 8 54	25 0		2	m 1 30	18 6
		7 40a	25 11			2 40a	21 5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th July 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.06in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded except in the west Punjab. Day temperature remains in excess in the southwest Punjab, but has fallen elsewhere and is now in defect in the submontane districts; night temperature is also slightly lower than usual in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra reports 0.39in., Mainpuri 0.60in., Jhansi 1.19in., Cawnpore 1.31in. and Allahabad 0.64in. Skies are overcast. Humidity is in excess at Agra, Mainpuri and Cawnpore. Day temperature is in defect at Juansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Jaipur has had 0.32in., Ajmer 0.46in. Kotah 3.21in., Mount Abu 1.59in., Jodhpur 0.14in., Karachi 0.40in. and Jacobabad 0.45in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal and day temperature is below the average in Rajputana with the exception of Bikaner. In Sind day temperature is in excess and night temperature is in defect; the latter is also low at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in Gujarat and locally heavy rainfall in Central India West; Neemuch reports 4.05in, Deesa 0.83in. and Ahmedabad and Surat 0.16in. each. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess and day temperature is in defect in the north of Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—There has been local rain in the west of the division; Saugor has had 0.46in. and Hoshangabad 0.60in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Nagpur. Day temperature is below normal at several stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.52", Ratnagiri 0.29", Mormugao and Karwar 0.70" each. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Belgaum reports 0.95", Poona 0.10", Nizamabad 0.33" and Hyderabad 0.10". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Sholapur and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The depression that lay in the neighbourhood of Jhansi yesterday has advanced slightly north-westwards and weakened. Heavy rain has fallen to its southwest in the neighbourhood of Kotah and Neemuch which report three and four inches respectively. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat, Sind, east Rajputana, the United Provinces and east Hyderabad and local in the north Punjab, west Rajputana, Central India West, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the Madras coast. Seas are moderate to rough generally on the west coast.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall appears probable in the east Punjab and a decrease in Sind and Central India West; some extension is likely in Kathiawar.

Bombay, 26th July 1920.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th July 1920.

The depression from the Bay is moving north-westwards and its centre lies near Jhansi. The monsoon has accordingly strengthened in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, south-east Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Madras Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar, an dlocal in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, the west of the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Bhamo one inch; Cox's Bazar four; Chittagong two; Narayanganj one and a half, Barisal five; Jessore one and a half; Darjiling four; Chaibasa one and a half; Gaya one; Naya Dumka two; Benares a half; Murree one and a half; Sialkot two; Seoni two; Pachmarhi three; Parbhani one; Mercara four; Cocanada one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 26th JULY 1920.

Stations	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temp. of Sky. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bunder	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jask	93.7	84.6	82	0	0	—0.08
Muskat	104.2	80.1	74	0	0	—0.16
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.6	84.2	73	--	1.19	—0.98
Rawalpindi	93.0	72.2	69	1.06	2.25	—3.68
Lahore	92.9	75.7	82	0.09	1.19	—3.61
Hissar	99.3	82.0	89	..	1.21	—2.87
Ambala	87.6	70.0	74	..	6.54	—2.95
Delhi	93.0	80.8	79	..	10.69	+1.89
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.1	79.2	96	0.39	12.67	+2.60
Mainpuri	92.1	78.3	89	0.60	10.72	+2.22
Jhansi	85.5	76.3	85	1.19	9.55	—4.39
Cawnpore	89.0	75.1	99	1.31	10.48	—1.44
Allahabad	89.1	79.2	86	0.64	22.46	+8.66
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	112.7	77.2	68	0.45	1.45	+0.40
Karachi	91.3	76.2	58	0.40	0.41	—3.88
Ajmer	95.6	74.4	57	0.73	10.91	+8.17
Jaipur	90.1	77.5	90	0.32	18.32	+11.55
Kotah	85.0	74.8	91	3.21	15.62	+5.07
Mount Abu	71.6	67.4	99	1.59	22.76	—0.82
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rohi	90.2	79.4	76	--	7.39	—0.56
Dwarka	--	--	--	--	--	--
Veraval	81.9	70.4	95	0.47	13.38	+5.22
Rajkot	90.4	76.1	68	--	14.46	+8.15
Bhavnagar Para	89.0	77.0	77	--	17.04	+7.42
Surat	85.4	77.1	94	0.16	49.70	—3.62
Ahmedabad	89.1	76.3	89	0.16	14.25	—0.47
Deesa	92.5	77.0	93	0.83	9.86	—0.01
Neemuch	80.0	73.2	100	4.05	22.67	+11.49
Indore	80.4	73.1	93	0.05	22.85	+9.76
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.9	74.5	86	0.07	16.04	—6.42
Saugor	78.0	71.9	87	0.45	24.42	—5.75
Hoshangabad	81.9	73.6	89	0.60	16.26	—2.55
Khandwa	82.0	78.2	93	..	16.29	+3.39
Akola	86.0	74.4	74	0.48	5.97	—7.75
Amraoti	81.4	73.8	79	0.10	8.48	—6.01
Nagpur	82.6	73.8	74	..	17.29	—3.55
Chanda	85.0	76.0	71	0.04	18.26	—3.68
Raipur	83.8	74.6	84	0.09	19.23	—1.25
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	77.5	86	0.52	29.31	—13.02
Ratnagiri	88.3	75.1	89	0.29	54.91	—24.83
Marmugao	83.1	75.9	89	0.70	49.82	—7.87
Karwar	84.0	76.6	87	0.70	63.14	—18.57
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.2	74.0	84	0.01	5.63	—5.86
Ahmednagar	81.2	70.4	75	0.04	2.44	—5.95
Poona	78.0	69.9	83	0.10	10.01	—5.21
Sholapur	87.8	71.9	60	--	1.78	—6.69
Bijapur	85.0	71.4	80	--	4.78	—0.44
Belgaum	74.5	67.8	95	0.95	22.37	—9.26
Aurangabad	82.1	71.0	73	..	2.64	—8.72
Nizamabad (Indr).	85.8	72.1	79	0.33	14.23	+0.49
Hyderabad	88.6	72.8	78	0.10	8.13	—1.96
MADRAS & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82.7	76.8	85	0.45	75.90	+6.16
Calicut	79.9	74.1	90	0.16	90.76	+26.92
Cochin	83.1	77.1	90	0.94	66.28	+17.48
Colombo	84.1	74.7	85	0.29	19.68	+7.81
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & KANARA—						
Masulipatam	96.3	80.8	63	--	5.19	—4.64
Bellary	91.8	75.2	61	--	0.86	—3.66
Cuddapah	98.5	76.3	59	0.09	3.97	—3.27
Madras	101.0	79.2	65	0.16	1.76	—2.26
Bangalore	83.6	66.8	76	--	4.11	—2.26
Coimbatore	86.2	70.5	61	--	2.71	—0.32
Trichinopoly	97.6	79.2	55	--	0.82	—1.46
Negapatam	94.2	80 7	73	--	0.70	—2.96

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th July 1920 was 29.549 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mereurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if cessation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

It is proposed to hold local show for bull terriers on 1st August from 3 to 6 p.m. and by the kind permission of the stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club it will be held behind the grand race stand. Mrs. G. Lord has consented to act as judge. (A.P.)

* * * * *

A Calcutta message of July 23 says Rai Saheb S. K. Raha Deputy Commissioner of Excise Bengal is expected to leave Calcutta for England on Thursday next on six months' deputation to study new methods of distillation by modern appliances. (A.P.)

* * * * *

A Calcutta message of July 24 says:—

A taxi and a motor car in which was seated the wife of Mr. Arthur of Messrs Ewing & Co. came into violent collision this morning in the Government Place East. The occupant of the car fortunately escaped with only a severe shaking, police who enquired into the matter have arrested the taxi driver on a charge of rash and negligent driving. He will be sent up for trial in due course.

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BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by N. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Good salary to capable man. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 2852

WANTED—LADY COUNTER ASSISTANTS (European) for large Drapery business. Good salary and commission. Apply Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2838

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE with Science. Pay Rs. 75 to 100 and Rs. 50 to 70 according to qualifications. Apply sharp to the HEAD MASTER, Abrama-Kharsad United High School, Abrama, via Amalsar. 2831

WANTED a competent OVERSEER or MISTRY to supervise building work. Apply to the MANAGER, Svadeshi Mills, Kurla (Thana District). 2789

WANTED—A competent PROOF READER for a daily newspaper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2724

WANTED—A competent ENQUIRY and DESPATCH CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 879, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2724

WANTED—For village dispensaries Sub-ASSISTANT SURGEONS or other qualified medical men. Applications to be made to VICE-PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Bijapur. Retired Civil or Military Assistant or Sub-Assistant Surgeons are invited to apply. 2722

WANTED—A dozen men ACCUSTOMED to heavy machinery and electricity plant erection work. Only first class well trained, experienced and steady applicants will receive consideration. Pay according to ability. Apply Box No. 889, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2327

WANTED a B.E. or an L.C.E. as an apprentice to be trained up for Manager's work in the Swadeshi Mills at Kurla. Five years' agreement. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. TATA SONS, Ltd., Agents, The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2788

WANTED—GUJARATI GRADUATES especially in Science) and double graduates over 30 preferably ladies knowing Gujarati as professors in Women's College first year class at Ahmedabad to be affiliated to the Indian Women's University, Poona. Apply immediately with terms and testimonials to the SECRETARIES, Gujarat Kelavan Mandal, Ahmedabad. 2851

WANTED.—One smart GENERAL CLERK and one BOOK-KEEPER. Salary according to qualifications. Only experienced man need apply in writing with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, Mills Division Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Lalbagh, P. O. Lalwadi. 2800

WANTED—A duly qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, for the Sai Bai Mote Female Hospital, Shegaon. Pay Rs. 100. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials, mentioning qualifications and experience to HONORARY SECRETARY, Sai Bai Mote Female Hospital Committee, Shegaon, Berar. 2817

WANTED—A well experienced 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has thorough knowledge of Trip Gear engines Pressing and Ice Factory or ammonia system. Pay from Rs. 160 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications. Please state your monthly salary, age and within how much period the applicant shall be able to join. The applications to be received before the 1st of August, 1920, on the following address SWAMADAS ISARDAS Sukkur Sind 2625

SITUATION WANTED.

A DYER and BLEACHER with 12 years' experience in the line desires an appointments in a mill at Bombay or moffussil. For further particulars please to Box No. 891, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2841

YOUNG Gujrati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can accompany Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2227

WANTED.

AGENCIES WANTED by a businessman in Secunderabad is willing to take up agencies for H. E. H. The Nizam's dominions of firms of Bombay. Please communicate to: Box No. 878, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2719

WANTED.

WANTED—Influential and energetic AGENTS to work for our Company. Liberal terms offered. Apply to the BRANCH SECRETARY, National Indian life Insurance Co., Ltd., Lipton's Building, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2772

INVESTORS desirous of joining small company controlled and managed by experienced English Engineer, running very profitable motor transport business in Bombay, with unlimited supply of fuel guaranteed, independent of petrol shortage, profits over 100 per cent. certain. Apply for particulars to Box No 883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." Capital wanted to expand. Small investors welcomed. Brilliant opportunity. 3780

FOR SALE.

WASTE FOR SALE—Offers are invited for Dropping Nos. 1 and 2, about 1,000 maunds. Samples can be had from KRISHNA MILLS, LTD., Beawar. 2813

4,000 to 5,000 square feet office accommodation required by European Engineerin Firm, September or October. Apply Box No 824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2370

FOR SALE—Valuable OFFICE FURNITURE. On view Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 289, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, opposite Whiteway (Enquire of Mr. Hosangji). 2832

A well known going concern in a Punjab Cantt. is FOR SALE. Dealers in wines, stores and general merchandise. Bar room and auction Furniture Hire alone bringing nearly 6000 a year. Only bona fide purchasers should apply to WYNDHAM LLOYD & CO., LD., 72, Apollo Street, between 2 and 5 p.m. in week days. 2839

FOR SALE—One grinding machine for sugar and spices, one country opener for ginning purpose and one W. Iron chimney 40ft. in length, and thickness of plate 1in. and 3/16in. respectively in the cast iron foundation plate. Apply SWAMADAS ISARDAS, Sakkur, Sind. 2625

TO BE LET.

TO LET on lease or monthly tenancy, first floor on Labernum Road, Gamdevi. Apply S. D. DAVAR, 41, Hornby Road. 2803

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Princes and Nobles with Tennis, at Nepean Sea Road. Can also be preferred by European and Japanese firms and Princes. Apply MADHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Dadi Seth Estate, Plot No. 6, Chowpatti. 2786

TO LET TO LET—3 large SHEDS just fit for Motor works, iron works, or any other factory situate at De DeLisle road next to the Municipal Water Works office known as "Makba Stables". Write to Mr. A. H. YACOOB, 172, Chukla Street, or meet personally from 11 to 12 (St.T.), on the above land. 2840

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CHINA MILLS, LTD.

PERSONS desiring of purchasing the land buildings and machinery of the Company (30,925 square yards of land at Sewree and 46,000 spindles) are requested to communicate with Messrs. P. A. HORMASJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at Nos. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, and to submit their offers if any to them on or before the 2nd August.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
P. A. HORMASJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
2835 China Mills, Limited.

THE MORVI SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

APPLICATIONS are invited by the undersigned from students studying in High Schools and Colleges for the following Scholarships:—

1. Two Scholarships of Rs. 10 (ten) each per month for students studying in higher standard of High Schools durable for one year.
2. Two Scholarships of Rs. 30 (thirty) each per month for students studying in any one of the Colleges durable for one to two years.

Applicants must be respectable residents of Morvi.

Apply by 1st September, 1920.

HON. SECRETARIES,
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
2686

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS.

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.
(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)
  (a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.
  (b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.
  (c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.
(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

F. RUTTONSHAW & Co.,
Apply for particulars and prices:
Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE MANDVI WARD.

THE said Election being a contested Election, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the name of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1.	Mr. Jafarbhai Abdulabhai Lalji.	242, Samuel Street.	Merchant.	Mr. Nasarbhai Abdulabhai Lalji. Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, L. M. & S. Mr. Mahamad Kasam Lakhtani. Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji. Mr. Dada Mia Haji Ahmad Khandvani.	Mr. Husenbhai Abdulabhai Lalji. Mr. Abdul Karim Haji Isa Fazla. Mr. Ahmad Mahamad Bhimdivala Haji. Mr. Karmali Pirbhai Haji. Mr. Thakarsi Teju.
2.	Mr. Husenali Kasambhai.	76-78, Chaupati Road.	Merchant.	Mr. Nur Mahamad Haji Jan Mahamad Latif. Mr. Ahmad Devji.	Mr. Mahamad Aba Juma. Mr. Mahamad Haji Hasam.
3.	Dr. Punsi Hirji Meishere, L.M. & S., J. P.	196, 1st Chinch Bunder Road.	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Lakhasi Hirji Meishere, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Velji Anandji Meishere, B.A., LL.B.

The Poll will be taken on MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1920, from 9 a.m., to 6 p.m., Bombay, Time in booths to be erected on the Maidan opposite the Municipal Offices on Cruickshank Road.

Forms of voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote, and each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charges on the day of the Poll at the Polling place from 8 a.m., Bombay Time.

Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or general Power-of-Attorney under Section 28 (h), of the Municipal Act, to represent a Company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or Firm for election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power-of-Attorney is signed by all the members of the Company or Firm.

In cases where all the members of a Company or Firm are not in Bombay a person holding a power to vote given by the representative of the Company or Firm duly authorized to give such power, will be allowed to vote.

Persons wishing to vote must tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of their votes will be allotted.

A separate booth for filling in voting papers will be provided, and only the voters wishing to fill in their voting papers will be admitted to this booth. Clerks will be stationed in this booth and they will, if the voters so desire, assist them in filling in their voting papers.

No persons except the voters and the candidates will be allowed to enter the booth where votes are to be recorded.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES:
Bombay, 26th JULY, 1920.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Offire of the Company at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on the 31st day of July, 1920, at 12 noon (S.T.), when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) That are. 14 be and the same is hereby cancelled.
(2) That the following proviso be added to article 121 viz. "Provided always that the seal of the Company may be affixed to certificates of title to shares in the presence of a director or an assistant director and signed by a director or an assistant director and countersigned by the Agents or some other person appointed by the directors."
(3) That art. 86 be amended by substituting the word "sixteen" for the word "twelve".
(4) That the following article shall be inserted after article 89, viz.
"89a. A director who is out of Bombay or is about to go out of Bombay may with the approval of the Directors appoint any person to be an alternate director during his absence from Bombay and such appointment shall have effect and such appointee whilst he holds office as an alternate director shall be entitled to notice of meetings of directors and to attend and vote thereat accordingly but he shall not require any qualification and he shall ipso facto vacate office if and when the appointor returns to Bombay or vacates office as a director or removes the appointee from office and any appointment and removal under this clause shall be effected by notice in writing under the hand of the Director making the same."
(5) That the following Article shall be inserted after Article 115, viz:—
"115a. The Directors may from time to time and at any time appoint any other persons to be assistant directors of the Company and may define limit and restrict their powers authorities and discretions and may fix and determine their remuneration duties immunities and qualifications and may remove any directors so appointed. Such assistant directors shall not be required to hold any qualifications."
(6) That the time for completing and having ready for delivery the Share Certificates in the capital of the Company be and the same is hereby extended to the 31st day of December 1920.

Should the above resolution or any of them be passed by the requisite majority the same will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions or a special resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on the 17th day of August, 1920 at the same time and place.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
2615 Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced and energetic PARSEE GRADUATE, (one with knowledge of Persian preferred) to proceed to Yezd, Persia, to (organise and) act as Principal of the schools there in charge of the undermentioned Fund. Salary from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per month according to qualifications. Apply

SECRETARY,
Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Fund,
361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
2591

NOTICE.

SHIPPERS are hereby informed that the s.s. "Abydos" (to arrive from Calicut) will take cargo for Karachi and is expected to sail on or about the 5th of August, 1920. For rates and particulars please apply to the undersigned at 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

For and on behalf of The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
PADAMSHINH NARSINHBHAI,
2762 Director.

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FIRST CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, held on the 25th day of May, 1920, a call of Rs. 15 per share was made and it was resolved that such call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company on or before the 31st day of July, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such calls was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum would be charged from the 1st day of August 1920 up to the date of actual payment.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Managing Agents.
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
2706

THE ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF THE STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1920, at 12 noon (S.T.).

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 28th July, 1920, (both days inclusive).

Dated this 15th day of July, 1920.

By order of the Board,
THE EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY, LIMITED,
2582 Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER with full knowledge of erecting a New Weaving Shed for the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Subzimandi, Delhi. Apply with testimonials and salary required to the undersigned.

B. K. BIRLA,
2591 Secretary.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

S. TICKET No. 2/3348 in respect of 35 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED in the name of Shantilal M. Desai has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

MESSRS. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
2846 Agents.

BOMBAY BOARD OF FILM CENSORS.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY for PERSONAL INSPECTIONS of films TWO INSPECTORS on Rs. 300-25-500 per month.

Minimum qualification: a degree of any recognised University.

Applicants should apply in writing only, giving full details of age, date of graduation, qualifications and previous employment, together with copies of testimonials, to

LOUIS PELTIER,
Secretary to the Board of Film Censors.
Head Police Office, Bombay.
2849

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that SIMPLEX ELECTRIC LAUNDRY at Frere Road, has been sold by Mr. K. D. MARDAN to the undersigned. Henceforth the above Laundry will work under the name and style of THE AMERICAN CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS.

J. L. AJOUDHYAPERSHAD.
2, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. 2826

FOR SALE.

THE BUNGALOWS and HOUSES of Seth Laxmi Dutt Gunesh Dutt, situated in highly respectable quarters at Mt. Abu are to be disposed of and following offer is received:

Midhurst Rs. 21,000.
Carrick cottage Rs. 12,000.
A plot of land with a well in the proximity of Carrick Cottage compound Rs. 1,000.
Purana Khazana House Rs. 9,000.
Shyam Lalwala House Rs. 7,000.

Stamp, Registration and Government duties amounting to Rs. 4,000 to be borne by the purchaser. Those who wish to offer more to write, so as to reach before 10th August next to SHAH KANIRAM MUNIM to Sheth Laxmi Dutt Gunesh Dutt at Sirohi, Rajputana. 2829

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 5th August, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1919.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, for the year 1920 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Y. H. DESAI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

N. B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th August to 20th August 1920 both days inclusive.
2810

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To,
THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LTD.,

Gentlemen,

Your Directors beg to submit their report of the working of the Company, together with the Audited Balance-Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1919.

The total Net Profit earned during the year under report after deducting the Agents' Commission is Rs. 4,07,294-6-3, which when added to Rs 165-6-10 brought forward from the previous year's profits, brings the total to Rs. 4,07,459-13-1, which your Directors hope will be considered satisfactory.

Out of the total profit of Rs. 4,07,459-13-1 the following sums amounting to Rs. 1,75,000 have been appropriated:—

	Rs.
To Depreciation of Machinery & Buildings	37,000
To Reserved Fund	50,000
To Equalization of Dividend Fund	63,000
To Bonus to Staff Account	25,000
	1,75,000

which leaves a balance of Rs. 2,32,459-13-1.

From the Balance available for distribution, namely Rs. 2,32,459-13-1, your Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, bonus at the rate of 8 per cent., per annum, and a special bonus at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, i.e. Rs. 60 per share, which will absorb Rs. 1,38,060 leaving a balance of Rs. 94,399-13-1 to be carried forward to next year's account.

During the year under report the work of installing Humidifiers at your Mills was commenced. 16 new rooms were added during the year under report to the Chawls for Millhands.

The Mill, Machinery, Buildings, Stock-in-Trade, and Stores art insured for Rs. 25,48,425.

Two of your Directors Mr. Reuben Solomon and Mr. Markandrai G. Desai retire by rotation from the Board of Directors but are eligible for re-election.

You are requested to appoint Auditors for the Year 1920 and to fix their remuneration.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
Chairman.
Dated the 19th July, 1920. 2809

MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as declared at the Ordinary General Meeting held on 21st July 1920, a Dividend for 11 months ending 31st March 1920, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid from Monday, the 16th August, 1920, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.) on week-days and 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAYS, at the Company's Office at "Tankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Bombay, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 14th July 1920.

N.B.—Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the registered addresses of shareholders. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay.

By order of the Board,
S. R. LALKAKA & Co.,
Managing Agents.
22nd July, 1920. 2823

SHELL PETROL.

THE authorised retail rate in Bombay is Rs. 1/11/- per gallon from all Dealers. This rate has been in force from 19/2/1920 and will continue to be in force until further notice. Motorists who are charged or asked to pay more than the authorised retail rate for SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT should give full particulars to

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA) LTD.,
P. O. Box. 193 Ballard Road, Bombay.
2854

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LIMITED.
In Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the registered office of the Company at Judex Building, Lamington Road, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, discharging the Liquidator from his office and determining the manner in which the Books of the Account, Vouchers and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

HORMASJI D. JASSOOBHOY,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 26th July, 1920. 2785

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SHIVKUNVAR, widow and administratrix of the estate of AMBALAL BHAISETT SHROFF has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, situate at Falkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,[illegible] square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5524 together with the dwellin house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the Stable of Hall Usman on the West by Fazandari Passage, on the North by a vacant piece of land belonging to the Estate of Ramanji Shamji Chothia and on the South of the house of Manglabai, daughter of Wurjalabhdas and which premises are assessed under D Ward Nos 2184 and Street No. 4.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1920.
MULLA & MULLA,
2848 Purchasers Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALVANT SADASHIV JOSHI, Hindu Inhabitant of Kandivli and Malad has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All these pieces or parcels of land admeasuring 11717 Square Yards be the same a little more or less situate, lying and being at Kandivali in Salsette Taluka, Thana District and bearing Numbers as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Hot No.	Hissa No.
60	12	3	..
62	12	4	2
66	13	1	..
68	14	Falni	1
68 (2)	12	No. 1. 1	..

and which pieces of land are bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Ratanji Singara, on the West by other property belonging to the Vendor, on the South by the boundary limits of the Khot of Malad and on the North by the Kandivali Station Road.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
2849 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTOMJI NUSSERVANJI MEHTA and JACOB BAPUJI ISRAEL, trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji Davar have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, gift, trust, exchange, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is requored to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and Tax Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being tt Wilderness Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6200 square yards or thereabouts or be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector formerly undr No. 104 but now under D Ward No. 3286 and Street No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East and West by the said Wilderness Road and all other sides by the property formerly belonging to the late Jivaji Manekji.

Dated this 26th of day of July, 1920.

CHITNIS MOILAL & KANGA,
2830 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. JUSUB ESSAC has contracted to purchase from Mr. RAOJI alias BAPURAO DADAJI GAIKWAD the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned in their office at 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or range of building standing thereon, situate, lying and being, without the Fort of Bombay, at Haines Road Cross Lane, or otherwise called Soonder Gully in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Raoji alias Bapurao Dadaji Gaikwad, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4357 (2A) and Street No. 6A, A, containing by admeasurement (200) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 292 New No. 6/13717, Old Survey No. 354 and New Survey No. 9/3488, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Dhondiba Hanmantrao Badthev, on the West by the property of Tanabai, wife of Ramji Raiba, on the North by the said Haines Road Cross Lane or otherwise called Soonder Gully as aforesaid and on the South by vacant ground of Bombay Municipality.

Dated this 26th day of July 1920.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
2828 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MAMBASAVALA & CO.

AUCTIONERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Crescent House, Colaba Causeway.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURES AND CRICKERY.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, 28th, July, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MAMBASAVALA, and Co., will sel by public auction at their Room, Colaba Causeway next to Apollo Hotel, ground floor of Crescent House on 28th, July, 1920 such as:—almyrah, cabinet, gass cupboard, Dressing chest of drawers, Corgers, Drawing Room snite marble up table office table Denning table and chairs, Revolving chairs hat stand etc., etc.

MAMBASAWALA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th July 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 421.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE PURCHASERS OF "DODGE" MOTOR CARS.

AUCTION SALE of 11 (Eleven) Brand New four seater Touring "Dodge" Motor Cars, complete with all Accessories and Taximetre Worm and Stands.

Under the instructions from D. D. Padamji Esqr., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. E. R. Dotiwala of Oosman Mansion, Tardeo Road, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd., 16, Queen's Road, the following:—

11 (eleven) Brand New four seater Touring "Dodge" Motor Cars, complete with all accessories, including 1 Taximeter, Worm and Stands.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. M. Trublet, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th August, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, the following:—

Wearing apparels, cooking pots, crockery wooden boxes, knives, cupboard, couch, chairs, bedstead, table, trunks, spoons, forks, mattress, pillows, holdall, etc.

SALE AT 11 A.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of a big lot of country check, bleached long cloth and dhotees, damaged by fire and water at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market.

Under instructions from the Insurance Companies concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 28th July, 1920, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), at the place of fire, in Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, the following:—

A big lot of the pieces of country check at the shop of Jiwandas Bhanji, in the Bunglow Lane, a big lot of dhotees at the shop of Karsandas Jeram, in the English Lane, and a big lot of bleached long cloth, placed at the entrance of the Bunglow Lane.

N.B.—Cash will be required at the time of sale.

Sale will commence at the shop of Jiwandas Bhanji in the Bunglow Lane.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
240 BAGS OF GROUNDNUT SEEDS (BOLD).

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors for Manchand Valchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shamji Damji who have failed to take delivery of 240 bags of groundnut seed (bold) being the remaining bags out of 300 bags contracted to be purchased by them from their clients Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st July, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.), at the godown of Messrs. Manchand Valchand and Co., Masjid Siding Road, Dana Bunder, the said 240 bags of groundnut seeds (bold).

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
50 BAGS OF GROUNDNUT SEEDS (BOLD).

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors for Manchand Valchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ratilal Pragji who have failed to take delivery of 50 bags of groundnut seeds (bold) being the bags contracted to be purchased by them from their clients, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 31st July, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.), at the godown of Messrs. Manchand Valchand and Co., Masjid Siding Road, Dana Bunder, the said 50 bags of groundnut seeds (bold).

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th July, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 91, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE TO-DAY 2 P. M. (B. T.).

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE of all the Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. J. C. and Co., at Kalbadevi Road No. 363-365, with Goodwill.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 27th July, 1920, at 2 p.m. (B.T.). Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place by order of Sheth Tahilram Girdharidas, mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jesangbhai Hemchand Kapadia and Chhaganlal Ratanchand trading under the name and style of Messrs. J. C. and Co., mortgagors.

Big lot of wire ropes, table fans, A. C. and D. C. currents, ceiling fans, circular flexible cord English, marble resistance boards, batton holders, English and Japanese China switches, insulators, counter-weights, bracelets switch boards, cast metal lanterns, fuse balls, fancy glass shades, cocus wall plugs, half valt lamps, electrolers, wiring and workshop implements, screws, nails, and glass globes, several other things pertaining to electricity.

Furniture including big glass door cupboards, folding table, stand, Remington typewriter No. 8, etc., with goodwill.

The above is on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th July, 1920.

THE ONLY STANDARD
BRITISH MADE.

Price with metal case
Rs. 250.
SUPPORT BRITISH INDUSTRY.
Prospectus from Sole Agents
Empire Typewriter Agency,
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Economic & Financial Review.

BY "KRISHNADAS."

Preferential Tariff.

"The Economist" observes in a recent issue that the sincerity of the British Empire with regard to the use that it means to make of the advantages that the war has secured for it has been seriously questioned abroad, and that with good reason. Since the Armistice, and later on the signing of the Peace, several events have happened, which may well engender doubt in the minds of people of not only ex-enemy countries, but also of the Allied peoples, and specially of subject people like ourselves, regarding the motives of the British Government with regard to their economic policy; and an apprehension is created with regard to the goal to which this policy is apparently leading. Since the policy of Imperial Preference was knocked on the head by Lord Curzon India has never become enamoured of it, and even when the late Mr. Chamberlain started his Protection campaign and thumped all round the United Kingdom, India stood silently cold. At that time overtures were undoubtedly made by the protectionist party with a view to capturing Indian politicians to their ways of thinking, forgetting that even if India were protectionist it would not at all be on the lines of the United Kingdom Government. Aims and objects of a Protectionist India would radically differ from a Protectionist United Kingdom. When the war broke out and when the sentiments of all the Colonies and Dependencies for the British Empire were seen at their best, British politicians of the protectionist school of thinking thought it to be the best time for reviving their protectionist and preferential heresies. As a matter of fact the British budget since the last two or three years is bearing unmistakable signs of the revival of such heresies. These reactionary views were further fostered by the facilities afforded to the Cabinet on account of the war emergency to pass through any tariff measures they liked by merely executive authority without such action being criticised or condemned by any one. They took advantage, in short, of the *carte blanche* given to them by the abnormal times to push through their preferential programme. This preferential programme was attempted to be foisted upon this country last year through the instrumentality of measures like Export Duty on hides and skins and prohibition of all but British dyes. Fortunately the Indian commercial community woke up in time and the sturdy protest sent by it had the effect at least of making the Government feel that the Indian public was not prepared for welcoming the programme of Imperial Preference without further light being thrown on it. Our readers are aware of how the Government of India wanted to have the country committed to Imperial preference without at the same time letting it appear that they were themselves approving of such a programme. The manoeuvre adopted was of having a Committee of the Imperial Council to go through all the intricacies of the problem of Imperial preference and to report to the Government. Even this manoeuvre was outwitted by further protests which emanated from the commercial community and by the action of the Committee itself which reported that there was a necessity for the question being examined by an All-India Commission. It is likely that such a Commission will be pointed in the near future. It will tour throughout the country in the winter season and submit its report by the next summer. If that is so, it is essential that there should be representative Indian commercial men on the Commission, men who must have studied all such economic problems not only from the Indian point of view, but also from an international point of view. It must be borne in mind that the problem of Imperial preference is not a purely local problem; nor an Imperial problem, but an International problem. In fact the holding of the recent session of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the world at Paris, and the Brussels Conference of the Allied and the ex-enemy countries to consider the financial and economic questions,—all this is significant showing that economic problems in time to come will assume an importance before which will pale into insignificance all other problems.

HAVE YOU THE
RIGHT TO HAPPINESS?
IT IS YOURS.
IT IS MINE.
IT IS EVERYBODY'S.
"RIGHT TO HAPPINESS"
Universal Jewel De Luxe
starring
Dorothy Phillips
In a marvelous dual role
will be presented
on Saturday next (31st July)
at
THE GLOBE
Sandhurst Road, West.

International Problem.

The economic survey published by the Department of Overseas Trade of certain countries specially affected by the war at the close of 1919 mentions the following among other conditions required to secure the re-establishment of the normal commercial prosperity:—

(1) Peace; a settled political outlook and the abolition of unnecessary economic frontiers.

(2) The rehabilitation of national credit and currency.

(3) The setting free of the forces of economic enterprise, and first and foremost the resumption of private commercial credit.

(4) The re-establishment and development of transport facilities.

(5) The enhanced output of basic supplies, especially fuel and fuel products, raw and semi-manufactured materials. The improvement of industrial technique.

The economic survey proceeds to state that "old frontiers have disappeared and for some time to come there must be unsettled questions in relation to the delimitation of the new States which have been established. Railways and other transportation systems adjusted to the requirements of the older political units have to be recast and adapted to fresh systems of national organisation." It will be almost a new commercial economy the effects of which we can neither conceive or realise and appreciate at present. Just as a large number of our political and social theories were thrown in the melting pot by the war and a new set of theories have appeared therefrom, economic theories underwent no small a transformation and we must be prepared to face new economic problems with a changed angle of vision. All such possibilities make it essential that not only the Government, but our countrymen must exercise the greatest caution and the greatest care in selecting their legislators for times to come.

Economic Intelligence.

If the right adjustment of tariff is essential for the future good of this country and for the economic adjustment of the country on just and fair lines, no less is it essential for the progressive development of our trade and industry that we should have the best sources of commercial information and intelligence for the commercial and industrial community. This aspect of our trade and industry was emphasized by Dr. Rawley in his lecture at the Sydenham College of Commerce, as also by the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha, who presided at that meeting. It is not necessary perhaps for us to point out that Indian merchants and industrialists lag far behind their Western and Far-Eastern compeers in the matter of commercial information. Channels through which we are accustomed to get our information are also not quite suited to the purpose on hand, leaving aside want of education and the right sort of literacy which proves a great impediment in the way of our merchants getting a proper idea of conditions abroad. If the commercial community as such has done nothing to add to its stock of information and to create agency which can supply all the news with regard to commerce, the Government of India themselves are no less culpable for the terrible ignorance which is seen prevailing through the land. It must be admitted that the Government have moved much further onward from where they were, say, in pre-war years. Even the Civil Service has felt that with regard to matters of trade and industry best conditions are not prevailing in the best of lands under the best of administrations. Undoubtedly our merchants ply large amount of modern trade even at present, but the methods adopted are more or less of the rule of thumb. Having no agencies of their own firms or of the leading Chambers of Commerce and being blissfully ignorant of any such official institution like Trade Commissionership, merchants have to drift on helplessly and prefer to remain in the position of middlemen when they can easily be independent exporters and importers.

It is only recently that the Government of India have come to the conclusion that having only one Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, stationed at Calcutta and burdened with several other duties besides getting commercial intelligence, is not perhaps the best method of supplying, in any satisfactory manner, information to the commercial and industrial public. It is, therefore, a settled fact that we shall soon have Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence at Bombay and Calcutta, and these will be able to contribute largely to the progress of trade and industry, specially if their efforts are supplemented by the Department of Statistics organised on new and radical lines under the guidance of Sir Findlay Shirras. As matters stand at present it not only takes months for even a simple commercial enquiry to be answered, but both exporters and importers here are unaware of even ordinary rules of business with the principal merchants in either the United Kingdom or other European countries. It is essential for all this that either our existing Chambers of Commerce should take up the work or an institution should be started on the lines of the Federation of British Industries which has done so much for creating facilities for the expansion of British foreign trade.

Manipulation of Exchange in East Africa.

We have sufficient experience of the manipulation of Exchange in this country and its adverse effects on our trade and industries. The East African Government, or rather the British merchants there, who are practically the bosses in the land, were long since trying and ultimately succeeded in having British Currency there to the exclusion of Indian Currency which was prevalent up to recently. It is well-known that trade between India and East Africa is very large and it may almost be said to equal if not to exceed the trade between East Africa and Great Britain. Notwithstanding that British Currency was introduced, and to prop up the exchange East African Government has now prohibited the import of silver rupees. A large number of traders there being Indians such a prohibition will affect them adversely, just as the fixation of exchange at 2s. affected them. When exchange in this country was at 2s. 9d. and only 2s. in East Africa it inflicted a great loss on East African merchants and remitters from East Africa were put to a great disadvantage. Now that the exchange here has gone down there will not be all those losses, but this new prohibition on the importation of Indian currency will mean a great trouble and inconvenience to Indian merchants there. The Hon. Mr. Abdul Rasul A. Visram has gone with a deputation to Simla to lay the whole case before his Excellency the Viceroy, and the result of his interview is awaited with interest. He observed in an interview given by him at Simla that the abrogation of Indian currency would not only deal a heavy blow to the immense vested interests of the Indian settlers, but would also harm the natives of the soil to a considerable extent. He also adduced an argument to show how the action of the Government was faulty. Whilst East Africa is bound over to a fixed rate of exchange other countries are able to take advantage of the rise and fall in the exchange market of the world, which practically means that the export trade of East Africa which is mostly in the hands of Indian settlers cannot stand competition with them. This means that gradually the whole of the Indian opinion with regard to currency and exchange is veering round to the position that we must have an exchange based on the supply and demand of trade, i.e., on a natural basis, as is the case with all other countries. An exchange regulated by the Government under the dictates of European commerce is not conducive to the interests of Indian merchants either of this country or in East Africa.

Salt Statistics.

Salt is one of the greatest necessities of life in this country and is also of great necessity for agriculture. Notwithstanding this not much attention is being paid to its production on a scientific basis and we are familiar with the unnatural spectacle of a tremendous quantity of salt being imported into this country, specially into Bengal, from the United Kingdom, Aden, Spain Egypt and the Italian East Africa. There is no reason in the world why India with such a huge coast line and with several salt mines should at all have an occasion to import salt from foreign countries. The Government policy with regard, however, to salt was so short-sighted that there were restrictions even on the import of salt from Native States into British India. The commercial community protested against these restrictions for years and it was only recently that these protests resulted in the removal of the restrictions. We are informed that one of the immediate results of the removal of such restrictions will be to set up useful and large industries at Dwarka. The total production in India of salt was three crore maunds in 1913/14 which increased to five crore maunds in 1918/19. Imports amounted to one crore and 61 lakh maunds in 1913/14, which declined in war years to 91 lakhs in 1917/18 and again revived to 1f4 lakhs in 1918/19. If all the resources of the country are fully utilised and facilities are given for the manufacture of salt there is no reason why these imports should not cease entirely. The bulletin issued by the Department of Statistics with regard to salt during 1911/12 to 1918/19 is itself a sufficient evidence to show how the Government methods with regard to industrial development are still extremely supercilious and haphazard. Salt being an article of such importance to this country these statistics should have been preceded by an explanatory note giving information in a clear and interesting manner regarding production, use and imports of salt. The bulletin consists of extremely barren figures without a line to show that these figures have a life behind them.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 23rd

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		650
" " Sales of East Indian		..
" " Imports		..
Mid. Americans Spot		28.02
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		60.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	July	43.75
	Oct.	33.05
	Jan.	30.75
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	37.25
	Oct.	32.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 23rd.

Months.	To-days price
July	24.80
Aug.	24.53
Sept.	23.93
Oct.	23.20
Nov.	22.68
Dec.	22.10
Jan.	21.78
Feb.	21.48
March	21.10
April.	20.85
May	20.54
June	20.28

Tone:—Steady.
Manchester Market:—Irregular.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, July 24th

	Bales
Total in Sight	12,824,000
American Visible Supply	150,000
Bom Indian	267,000
American	2,000,000
Other	291,000
Total Sales	17,000
East Indian Sales	2,100
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Exports	..
" " Stock	87,000
" " Forwarded	600
" " Export	..
" " Import	5,000
" " Speculation	200
American Afloat	51,000
East Indian Afloat	23,000
Total Afloat	197,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		6,900
" Exports to Great Britain		..
" " to Continent		10,000
Futures at New York July		Not quoted.
" " " Oct.		32.84
" " " Jan.		30.83
Tone:—Steady.		
Spot Cotton at New York		43.75
" " Orleans		38.75
Futures at New Orleans July		35.76
" " Oct.		32.37
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		12 1/2
Demand Bills		3.76.00
Silver Commercial Bars		..
U. S. Mined Refined		89½
Do. Foreign		91

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	28,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	34,000
Week's Exports to Japan	4,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	258,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	146,000

New York, July 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	1,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York July	Not quoted.
" " Oct.	33.97
" " Jan.	30.67
Tone:—Easy.	
Spot Cotton at New York	42.90
" " Orleans	39.75
Futures at New Orleans July	34.90
" Oct.	32.30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	12 1/2
Demand Bills	3.76.00
Silver Commercial Bars	..
United States Mined-Refined	89½
Do Do Foreign	91½

MONEY MARKETS

London, July 23rd.

Rents 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	54 3/8
" 2 months hence	54
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined due to China and continental selling. India bought. Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 2 m/st.	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	108/3
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/8
Telegraphic Transfers	..
Consols 2½%	46 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	53 1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	53 1/2
Government Securities 3 %	48 1/4
Ex. On London at Paris France	50.15

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£27 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£52
National Bank	£114½

London, July 24th.

Rents 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	54 1/
" 2 months hence	54 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady, India buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bill 2 m/st.	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	108/3
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
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Telegraphic Transfers	..
Consols 2½%	46 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	53 1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	53 1/2
Government Securities 3 %	48 1/4
Ex. On London at Paris France	50.15

WAR LOANS.

London, July 23rd.

Founding Loan 4%	868 3/4
Victory Loan 4%	877 7/8
5% New	984 15/16

London, July 24th.

Founding Loan 4%	868 3/4
Victory Loan 4%	877 3/8
5% New	984 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 23rd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb.	94
Australian—61lbs.	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Aug.-Sept. Buyers	23½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Sellers	£27½
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship July-Aug. Sellers	£30
Tone of Linseed:—Firm—Shippers asked higher prices	
£38. Nearest.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) July-Aug. Sellers	£34
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers	£11½
Toria Rapeseed.—July-Aug. Antwerp Sellers	£30½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£100
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£91½
Copper Brasiers	£103
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	£56½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept.	29
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept.	29/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept.	31
Tone:—More or less nominal.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sep.	1/10½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	1/11

London, July 24th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb	94
Australian—61lbs.	96
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2,870,00

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers	23½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers	£28
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Quoted	£28½
Tone of Linseed:—Firmer.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Re-sellers Quiet	£33½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Quoted	£11½
Toria Rapeseed.—July-Aug. Antwerp firm	£31

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£100
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£91½
Copper Brasiers	£103
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	£56½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept.	29
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept.	29/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept.	31
Tone:—More or less nominal.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept.	1/10½
Plantation First Latexs Crepe August Sellers	1/11

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 26.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 420 for Fully Good Broach July-Augt. fine-tuated between Rs. 418 and Rs. 420, and declined to Rs. 416. The price then again improved to Rs. 420, which was the quotation at 3 p.m. Later on there was a further

(Continued on page 16).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture on "The Housing accommodation for middle classes by Mr. S. N. Hate at the Improvement Trust offices 6-30 p.m.
Mails for the Straits Settlements China and Capt. W. M. Martin and Mr. H. N. Stephens Japan close at the G. P. O. 6-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

RANGESH RAGHOONATH LAUD retired Chief Clerk, Coachings Audit Office, G. I. P. Railway, died on Saturday, the 24th instant, Deeply mourned by his relatives and friends.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality on 26th July, was 123, against 148 on the corresponding day of the last year. There was one case of attack and death from cholera while there were no cases of plague or small-pox.

A SUCCESSFUL INDIAN DOCTOR.

Intelligence has been received from London of the success of Dr. Rustom N. N. Cooper who has recently obtained the highest surgical degree of M. S. (Master of Surgery) of the London University. Dr. Cooper proceeded to England as a Government Scholar after attaining the London F. C. S., diploma last year. Dr. Cooper is the second Indian and the first Parsi to hold this unique distinction in Surgery.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 26th July 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Khesrou	..Jeddah	26-7	..T M & Co
F Bahadur	..Coast Ports	N F	..T M & Co
G Ponani	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
H Shahzad Maru	.. N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
N Humble	..Karachi	N F	..M M & Co
O Waria	..Bushra	25-7	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	..Karachi	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sealda	..Jeddah	N F	..T M & Co
3 Bamora	..Bushra	28-7	..M M & Co
6 Eskbridge	..Hull on Dunkirk	31-7	..W & A G & Co
7 Sonmen	..New York	N F	..Graham & Co
8 Orseolo	..Colombo	28-7	..M Italian
9 Nawab	..Calcutta	N F	..T M & Co
10/11 Clan Hocinnos	.. N F	N F	..T F & Co
12/13 Kurmask	..Liverpool	1-8	..K N & Co
15 P Ioland	..Calcutta	28-7	..M Italiana & Co
16 Zayoni	..Red sea Ports	N F	..H S Shustary & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Vasna	..Bushra	26-7	..M M & Co
2 Marsilia	..Liverpool	8-8	..W & A G & Co
4 Gambhira	..Rangoon	N F	..M M & Co
5 Scindia	..Liverpool	28-7	..W & A G & Co
7 Patricia	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
8 Syria	..London	31-7	..M M & Co
10 Vareia	..Suez	30-7	..M M & Co
11 Eastern Knight	Calcutta	28 7	..S Wallace & Co
12 Merkara	..Antwerp	28-7	..M M & Co
12 A Gray Cloud	..Calcutta	N F	..T M & Co
13 Karagola	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
14 Morea	..Hull	30-7	..T F & Co
15 Vasna	..Bushra	26-7	..M M & Co
16 Rotenfels	..Calcutta	26-7	..W & A G & Co
17 Kandy	.. N F	N F	..W & A G & Co
B P Station Khiva	N F	N F	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Heron Gull	.. N F	2-8	..C E B P T

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Kuphus	.. N F	26/27-7	..C E B P T
Flamingo	.. N F	26/27-7	..C E B P T
Bombay	.. N F	26/27-7	..C E B P T

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The market opened this morning with a strong inquiry for jute shares and quatations, for practically all stocks in this section showed a distinct advance on last week's closing rates. Coal shares were in fair demand particularly Burrakur and Standard. In the miscellaneous section, Cotton and Sugar shares were firm. Tinnevelly Textile were in demand and were done up to Rs. 18-8. Just as market was closing a strong enquiry came up for Hume Pipes which rapidly rose from Rs. 15-12 to 18-12 closing easier at Rs. 19-12. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 51-4 odd lot, East Indian 49-4, Kosoonda 32, New Keurgarh 34-12, North West 72, Standard 34-8.

Jute:—Anglo India 477-8, Auckland 470 and 463-8 s.l.; Barnagore 178, Bally 310, Belvedere 610 x.d., Budge Budge 682, Craig 12, Dalhousie 600, Delta 680; and small lot at 672, Fort William 555, Gondalpara 1720 s.l., Gourepore 1506-8, Howrah 54-8, Hooghly 149, Howrah A (pref) 106, Kamarhatty 1136, Kankinarrah 850, Khardah 720, Kinnison 1263, Lansdowne 505 and 498 small lot, Lawrence 885, Lothian 505, Naihati 745, Nuddea 87-7, Northbrook 95-8, Orient 371, Reliance 56-8, Soorah 333 Standard 800 s.l., Union 1000.

Tea:—Central Cachar 60.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1705, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 626-8, Bowreah Cotton B (pref) 102, British India Electric 12, British India Tobacco 10-12, British India Corporation 13-8 and (def) 21-12, Britannia Engineering 12-4, Burmah Finance and Mining 10-12, Dunbar Cotton 721, Central Provinces Cement 11-2, Calcutta Industrial Bank 0.12 prem, Carew and Co. 133 s.l., Gourepore Jute (deb.) 80-5, Hatirkool Oil 15-8, Hume Pipe 17-12, Indian Iron and Steel (old) at par and (new), 4-8 prem Indian Galvanizing 11-4, Indo Burmah Tin 7-8, Kasoram Cotton 19-2, Marshall Sons and Co. 11-12, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway (guaranteed) 67 s.l.; and (relate) 71 c.d.; British Burmah Petrol 20, Buzar Forest 10, Calcutta Tramways 74, New Savan Sugar 14-8 xd., Premier Soap 11-8, Pioneer Sugar 20-12, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 25 4, Standard Flour 4-8 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 27 prem, Tinnevelly Textile 18-8, Titaghur paper 512.

Government paper three and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59 and small lots at Rs. 59-10, War Bonds (1922-23) at 98-8, 1925 at 99 4 and 1928 at 99-12 per cent.

The Exchange Bank Telegraph Transfer closing rate was one shilling eleven pence and demand bills one shilling eleven and one eight pence.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has decided to accept the invitation of the Amritsar District Congress Committee to hold Provincial Conference there next month.

The Trade Union Congress at which Lala Lajpat Rai will preside will meet at Bombay on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th August.

HIGH COURT

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSION

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

Emperor.
v/s.
Ismail alias Alikhan Kasamkhan.
(Before the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and a common jury).

In this case the accused was charged with the offence of cheating and criminal breach of trust in that he by false representation induced his partner to give him a sum of Rs. 5,305.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji appeared for the Prosecution.

Mr. M. K. Azad, defended the accused.

Briefly the facts alleged by the prosecution were that the complainant Haji Mahomed Abdul Rehman and the accused were partners and used to supply building materials, to the Military Department. The accused made representations to his partner that he had secured a contract from the Collector of Thana for supplying rice to the segregation camp at Chimbur and asked for Rs. 5,000. The complainant had at that time Rs. 2,305 only and he had to find Rs. 3000. Thus on different occasions the accused was paid sums which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 3,000. The complainant afterwards found out that no rice was supplied and no contract was given to the accused by the Collector. It was alleged that he purchased rice for himself and sent it to his native place at Ratnagiri and misappropriated the balance that remained after the purchase of rice.

The complainant reported the matter to the Police and the accused was arrested.

The jury without retiring brought in a unanimous verdict of "guilty" against the accused on both charges. His Lordship sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

ORIGINAL SIDE

SETTING ASIDE EX-PARTE DECREE.

RULE DISCHARGED.

Mirza Taki Afshar
vs.
Mahomed bin Saleh.
(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji).

This was a "rule nesi" taken out by the defendant calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the ex-parte decree passed by Mr. Justice Marten on the 6th of March, 1920 should not be set aside.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the defendant in support of the rule.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Strangman appeared for the plaintiff to show cause.

Briefly, the facts were that the plaintiff filed this suit claiming damages from the defendant in respect of goods jettisoned. The damages were due on account of the defendant's failure to enforce general average contribution. The plaintiff shipped tea to the Persian Gulf on the defendant's "Bugalow". Owing to heavy weather several packages of tea belonging to the plaintiff were jettisoned and the plaintiff filed this suit to recover Rs. 8,000, being the price of the goods jettisoned. The plaintiff said that it was a well-settled principle of English Law that where goods belonging to a party wert jettisoned, to save the ship and other goods, he was entitled to general average contribution from the owners of the other goods and the shipowners.

The defendant by his written statement set the defence that the "Bugalow" flew the Arab flag and the ship was therefore subject to the maritime law and usage of the Arabs, under which there was no general average and the loss fell on the owner of the goods jettisoned. The reason of the rule was supposed to be that the Arabs believed in pre-destination. The suit was filed in April 1918. The written statement was not put in till July 1919. In December, 1919 the defendant took out a summons for the issue of a Commission to Bunder Abbas for the examination of the "nakhooda" of the "Bugalow" and other witness with regard to the alleged rule of Arab law.

Mr. Justice Pratt dismissed the summons holding that even if the Arab law applied, there would be no difficulty in proving it by the evidence of witnesses in Bombay. This decision was confirmed by the Appeal Court in February, 1920. In March the suit came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Marten. The defendant appeared and asked for an adjournment on the ground that his "nakhooda" was shortly expected in Bombay. The Court refused the adjournment, the defendant's counsel withdrew and the case proceeded exparte and a decree was passed for the plaintiff.

The present rule was taken out for having that decree set aside.

After hearing counsel his Lordship said that there was neither sufficient nor valid reason to set aside the exparte decree. The application really amounted to asking the Court to go behind the previous judgments, which his Lordship refused to do. His Lordship, therefore, discharged the rule with costs.

"WRONG IN PRINCIPLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—The controversy that was started by Mr. Azad regarding the appointment of Mr. Jungalwala to act as Additional Presidency Magistrate by his letter published in your issue of the 20th would, I feel sure, not have received any countenance from the members of the Bar, but for your leaderette in that day's issue endorsing Mr. Azad's view in the matter. I fully endorse what has been stated by my friends, the quiet unassuming Mr. Chinoy and the humourous Mr. Musabhai Visram, barrister, in their respective letters appearing in your issues of the 22nd and 23rd Instant.

Mr. Azad's main contention seems to be that the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Aston, in recommending and the Government in appointing Mr. Jungalwala to act as Magistrate have laid down a bad precedent in so far as Mr. Jungalwala was not a practising lawyer and that only those who live by law are best suited to administer the law and he has invidiously brought in the names of some well-known members of the Bar who would rather wish to see their names not referred to in this controversy. No doubt, some of these gentlemen, if appointed would have been an acquisition to the bench, but in this case, as Mr. Azad admits, they, though referred to, would not accept the appointment to act as Additional Presidency Magistrate for one reason or another, and appointing any one of them to act in the place of the Third Presidency Magistrate would surely have been an act of gross injustice to the other two gentlemen already on the Magisterial Bench succeeding in rank to Mr. Khairaz against whom nothing could be said to incapacitate them to be promoted to act a grade higher than what they already occupied. The choice in that case lay between some untried members of the bar and Mr. Jungalawala, who has already passed his legal test and who has for years together experience of the working of our Police Courts and who was for some years past the Chief Interpreter of the Court directly under the personal supervision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. I am not, sir, a blind admirer of Mr. Aston, but let it be said to his credit that in strongly recommending the claims of Mr. Jungalwala for this acting appointment he has properly discerned the right man for the right post. As to precedent, let me remind Mr. Azad that this is not the first appointment of its kind. Even in our local Police Courts we have had instances some years back of the late Mr. Jayker, Judicial Clerk to the then Chief Presidency Magistrate, and recently within living memory of Mr. Lester who though not trained in law as Mr. Jungalwala appears to be have adorned the Magisterial Bench with credit to themselves and complete satisfaction to the public. Even in our High Court we have had examples of the Clerk of the Crown and of the Prothonotary of that Court to have been appointed Judges of that Court.

Reading Mr. Azad's letter between the lines it seems the gravamen of his charge against the Government is that the Government failed to observe the guiding principle of making a communal appointment this time and has thereby exhibited an absolute want of sound reasoning and good policy. I know of no such principle of Government when an acting appointment has to be made. Even when a permanent incumbent has to be appointed such principle ought to be condemned in these days of democracy. I am astounded to find a staunch Home Ruler like Mr. Azad to write in that strain and find fault with the Government in making such a wise departure from an obnoxious principle, if any such ever existed.

Mr. Azad styles himself a true Satyagrahi and a potential non-co-operator, and if he found this appointment to be a jobbery as he is pleased to call it and not suited to his conscience on grounds of principle or otherwise, I wish he had remained true to his principles by merely exercising passive resistance in not attending Mr. Jungalwala's Court for espousing his client's cause and not meddling with Government or their ways and works or with the work of any responsible officer of that Government. A true Satyagrahi should wait and see how the object of his displeasure acquits himself on the post he is called upon to fill and how a new departure from this guiding principle of Government (if there be any) works before he should rush into the Press with his too big pen and a very loud talk.—Yours, etc.,

NADIRSHAW SHAPOORJEE TARAPOREWALA.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED CONVICTED,

At the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Baker charged Gulabchand Dayabhai, share broker, doing business in the New Share Market, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,000.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Saher, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

The evidence went to show that one Mr. Ardeshir Curseji Vakil, another share broker, deposited the amount with the accused on behalf of his (Mr. Vakil's) cousin who was a sub-broker under the accused, on the understanding that the amount was only to be used in case of any of the constituents of Mr Vakil failed to pay the difference. About a month after the deposit, and before any business was done by Mr. Vakil, the accused became a defaulter and failed to return the deposit amount when demanded.

The defence was that it was a civil matter and the accused was obliged to return the amount.

The Court, expressed the opinion that as the accused was not a Shroff or a banker he had no right to use the money kept as deposit with him. He could use it only on one condition, namely, when the complainant failed to pay any difference.

The accused was therefore, convicted on the evidence and as he remained in custody for several days and returned the amount in Court, his Worship sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

A VAGRANT EUROPEAN.

Leslie Russell Judge, of European parentage, aged 30, was yesterday charged by Sergeant Turner, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Athavle, with having no visible means of subsistence and wandering in a public place on the 17th instant.

The accused said that his father was an Englishman and was dead now. His mother also was English and she was alive. He called himself an Anglo-Indian because he was born in India. He had no means of subsistence.

His Worship on the accused's own statement declared him to be a person of European parentage and a vagrant and directed him to be sent to the Government Work House.

THEFT OF SINGLETS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Tonde charged Purshottam Mahahir, a man having three previous convictions, with the theft of two singlets, found concealed on his person when he was arrested on suspicion by a police sepoy, at the Victoria Dock. On enquiry it was found that the accused stole the singlets from No. 8, shed, Victoria Docks.

He was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

SUICIDE IN JAIL.

Ramdular Ramkuher, a Hindu, aged about twenty-four years, was admitted into His Majesty's Common Prison at Oomercuny as an under-trial prisoner on the 8th instant, the charge against him being that of causing grievous hurt. He was placed before a Presidency Magistrate who postponed the hearing of the case against him to the 29th idem. He was put in the under-trial ward in a cell with two other persons. At 3 a.m., yesterday morning, a convict warder who was just put on duty, whilst counting the prisoners in the cells found Ramdular with his legs bent near a window and hanging by a rope tied to a hook on a bar of the windows. The warder called two other prisoners and one of them on examining the body of Ramdular found him to be dead.

The matter was instantly reported to the Superintendent, the Jailer and the sub-assistant surgeon, who on entering the cell found that the deceased had twisted his dhoti into a cord and used it for hanging himself on a hook of the window post.

The deceased, it is reported, did not show any sign of mental derangement, during the period he was in prison and made no complaint. A patrol duty warder was on duty and was changed every three hours at night.

At the inquest held on his body by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, and a common jury, a verdict of suicide was returned.

THANA RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next Joint Conference of the Association Suburban Railway Passenger's Association will be held at Thana in the Meeting Hall, on Sunday the 1st August, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) All interested are requested to attend.

SARDARS OF THE DECCAN.

DURBAR AT GOVT. HOUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 26.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd held a durbar of the Chiefs and Sardars of the Deccan at the Council Hall, this evening. There was a large and brilliant gathering present. The galleries overlooking the hall were crowded with ladies, among whom were Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd, while seated in the body of the hall were all chief European and Indian Government officials, together with most of the principal Sardars of the Deccan.

His Excellency arrived in State accompanied by Captain McEwan, Military Secretary and a number of A.-D.C.'s. The Argull and Sutherland Highlanders furnished the Guard of Honour and their band and pipes played before and during the function.

Soon after His Excellency had taken his seat on the *dais*, the principal first class Sardars were introduced in turn and when this ceremony had concluded, Sir George Lloyd rose and addressing those present said that on the last occasion when they had been addressed by his predecessor in office, the country was deep in war which had since been brought to a successful conclusion by the united efforts of all parts of the Empire. The same co-operation, was now needed in the work of reconstruction.

His Excellency wished to impress on them the work which the Government had undertaken to mitigate the effects of famine in the Deccan. Some of those irrigation projects had been completed and others were in the process of completion. The face of the country was however being slowly and gradually changed, but unless they were alive to these changes and took advantage of them, they would not be able to realize what the Government had done for them.

His Excellency said they had to regret the demise of no less than thirteen Sardars since the last durbar was held, but he was glad to welcome new sardars who were that day taking their places there for the first time.

The presentation of new dresses of honour to a number of new Sardars concluded the ceremony.

SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, Never had a graver situation arisen during the past fifty years than the present one which has made every one on the country pensive and thoughtful. The mind of the whole Nation is tormented by harrowing anxiety and bitter disappointment. There are dark dismal clouds of evil times lurking on the horison foreboding trouble and danger.

With Lord Finlay upholding the actions of British officers, though unjust and disastrous, and the deaf ears turned to India's cry for justice and redress in the unfortunate Punjab mishap, with the emphatic pre-condemnation of Mr. Gandhi's peaceful and constitutional movement, and the unequivocal assurance of Mr. Montague to uphold all the actions of the Government of India to suppress the Non-co-operation Movement, with the unwarrantable and hasty application of the Seditious Meetings Act to Delhi and the clear warning given to Sind by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, it needs no great logic to conclude that the ground upon which we are treading has begun to shake under our very feet and there is no knowing when it will crack and open its ugly mouth to swallow up all.

What is sorely needed to-day, is the united effort of all the leaders in deciding upon a policy the country should adopt so that all should share jointly and severally the ultimate responsibility in responding to the call. The Session of the Special Congress should therefore be held "at as early a date" as possible. Delay will be fronght with immense mischief and danger.

Let us *appeal* and *invite* those of the *dissenters* that have kept aloof from the Congress to atend it this time. The moment is one of supreme importance and National interest. Let us pray our brother countrymen to forget their differences awhile and deliberate soberly and adopt measures unanimously to avoid all dangers and steer clear amidst the tumultuous storm that is unmistakably impending. The antogonistic Anglo-Indian Press and the cringing "*Jee-Huzurs* busy vying with each other to unveil the imaginary "Forces of Revolution" and discover the seeds of Bolshevism in the country, let me humbly entreat one and all whose feeling for the Motherland is not yet dead to beware and not skulk away sullenly to stand with their hands folded when the Nation calls upon everyone to do his duty.

Let us not now quarrel about the election of the President. Let us give the high honour to whomsoever that stands unchallenged for patriotism, sanity, and decision, be he a Shastri, an Andrews or a Choudhari. —Yours, etc.

N. N. A.

Bombay, July 25.

PROROSED IMPERIAL BANK OFINDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 23.

The scheme for the formation of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of three Presidency Banks, though duly passed by the shareholders of the respective banks at the special meetings held for the purposes on the 12th February, 1920, unfortunately had to be held in abeyance owing to the postponement of the bill for six months by the Imperial Legislature for further consideration of the proposed constitution. It is, however, confidently believed that the Bill will be passed with certain modifications during the next sessions of the Imperial Legislature in September.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee have suggested the name of Mr. B. G. Tilak for the Presidentship of the Special Congress to be held in Calcutta in September.

MUSSOORIE CONFERENCE.

INDO-AFGHAN RELATIONS.

THOROUGH AND FRANK DISCUSSIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 26.

A press communique says:—

The conference between the British and Afghan delegates which had been sitting at Mussoorie more or less continuously since the middle of April has now closed and the Afghan delegation are returning to Kabul to lay the results of their conversations before the Afghan Government. The subjects discussed at the conference have fallen under six main heads:—

(1) The proposed peace terms with the Ottoman Empire and their bearing from the point of view of Afghanistan on the question of Khilafat. (2) Frontier tribes. (3) International status of Afghanistan. (4) Miscellaneous subjects of complaints and misunderstanding on both sides. (5). Commercial relations. (6) British assistance towards peaceful development of Afghanistan.

The points of view and desires of the two Governments on all these subjects have been most thoroughly and frankly explained both at the unofficial meetings and in the officially recorded conversations. Exceedingly friendly relations have been maintained between the two delegations throughout the conversations and the Afghan delegates are returning to their country to consider with all the members of the Afghan Government at Kabul the conditions, on which a final treaty of friendship with the British Government may be concluded.

WARNING TO SIND.

"The Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

We earnestly trust that the hope expressed by the Government of Bombay in their Press Note regarding Khilafat meetings in Sind, will meet with ready response from those concerned. Sir George Lloyd's Government have earned, by virtue of their proved moderation and sobriety in dealing with popular movements, the right to command the cooperation of all persons when they appeal for it on the grounds set forth in the Press Note. To ignore advice tendered in such admirable spirit, is to put a premium on administrative methods which wrought such havoc in the Punjab last year. At the same time, we trust that Government will severely check any tendency on the part of the Criminal Investigation Department to develop into a Criminal Evolution Department. When the public mind is perturbed as it is to-day, it is the interest and the duty of Government, not to find inmates for its jails, but remove all possible causes of irritation, to disseminate correct, impartial and reliable information, and to multiply the points of sympathetic personal contact between its officers and the people. In this connection, we ought to say that the Bombay Government's Bureau of Information is a costly fiasco. Major Dawson is an excellent man, but knowledge of and information about India is not his strong point, and as the saying is, you cannot get into the ladle what is not in the pot.

ATTEMPTED DACOITY AT ALLAHABAD.

SMART ARREST BY THE POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

A very smart capture of a number of sepoys who it is alleged had intended to commit a dacoity at Khaga was effected by the Cantonment police of Allahabad with the aid of Mr. Gilbert of the Kenilworth Hotel. The sepoys belonged to the 7th Rajputs and went to Mr. Gilbert, who lets out Motor cars for hire. They settled a car for Rs. 40 for five hours from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. Mr. Gilbert had his suspicious about the Major, in whose name the car was taken, requiring a car at such an unusual hour. The sepoys instead of coming for the car at 8 p.m. came at 10 p.m. and this confirmed Mr. Gilbert's suspicious that the car was not wanted by the Major. He followed the sepoys in his own car. After they had proceeded a certain distance they told the chaffeur that they were going to commit a dacoity and wanted to purchase his services by offering him a handsome reward out of the plunder. The driver said he had not sufficient petrol to last for five hours. The sepoys agreed to send back the car to the garage to replenish the petrol supply and waited at a certain spot.

In the meanwhile Mr. Gilbert informed the police and was on his way to the barrack of the 7th Rajputs, taking along with him some policemen. When his car came near the spot where the sepoys were waiting the latter attempted to board the car thinking that it was the same car that had gone to fetch petrol. The policemen inside attempted to arrest the sepoys but the latter who were armed with rifles resented the arrest and showed fight. Meanwhile another car full of policemen arrived and overpowered the sepoys and effected their arrest. They were taken to the Officer-in-charge of the division, who ordered them to be put under custody. It is understood that the sepoys would be tried by a military court.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

Mr. V. M. Pawar, Secretary, All India Maratha Conference, is standing as a candidate for the Bombay Legislative Council from the Northern Division of the City of Bombay with the Congress Democratic Party's programme as his platform.

ALL-INDIA TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

TO MEET ON AUGUST 22 &

MRS. BESANT JOINS AS VICE-PRESIDENT.

The General Secretary writes: An enthusiastic and crowded meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-India Trades Union Congress was held in Marwadi Vidalaya on Sunday morning. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided. On a motion by Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, seconded by Mr. V. G. Dalvi the following creed was adopted.

"I believe in the right of Labour to organise itself and to bargain collectively for the achievement and preservation of its inherent right."

Mr. Baptista speaking on this motion declared that it was high time people knew that Labour was well able to take care of its own interests and that it was not the worker but the capitalist who stood in need of being educated to realise the new conditions.

August 22 and 23 were fixed by the meeting as the dates on which the the Congress should be held in Bombay. Telegrams were read announcing the fact that Mrs. Annie Besant had agreed to join the Congress as a Vice-President. A Working Committee was then formed consisting of about 30 members.

The enthusiasm evinced by Labour about the Trade Union Congress is surprising and the response by public leaders is one of the most encouraging features of this movement.

MULJI JETHA MARKET FIRE

FULLER DETAILS.

In continuation of his report regarding the destructive and disastrous fire at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Mr. Walker, Superintendent of Police 'B' Division, has submitted the following to the Commissioner of Police:—

It has been ascertained that the fire originated in the top story of a shop in Bhajia Gully, occupied by Karsondas Gordhandas Thackersey. The shop is insured for Rs. 25,000, in two policies for Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 10,000 with the Guardian Insurance Company, expiring in November and December 1920, respectively. Gordhandas Thackersey also owns a shop in English Gully (307) which is covered by insurance for Rs. 11,000 in two policies of Rs. 6,000, and Rs. 5,000, with the British, American Insurance Company, expiring in August 1920, and February 1921, respectively.

Vithaldas Mulji, Part proprietor of Ranchhoddas Rawji the adjoining shopkeeper and his friends smelt some cloth burning at 8 p.m., and a few minutes later saw flames issuing from the shop of Gordhandas which had been closed about half an hour earlier. They immediately raised an alarm. The market covers an area of 16,000 square yards of which shops covering an area of 6,000, square yads have been destroyed. The market belongs to Messrs Mulji Jetha and Company and is insured for Rs. 8 lacs with the Juniter Insurance Company and others; damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 4 lacs.

The market consists of about 800 shops of which 236 shops are totally and five partially demolished. The total amount of damages by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 8,135,000, of which 20 lacs is covered by insurance. The insurance companies chiefly affected are the Motor Union, the Jupiter, the General, the London Guarantee, the Triton, the Commercial Union, the Scottish Union, the Eastern County, and others. The following gullies have been totally gutted The Bhatia, the English, the Anant Rushi, the Kamdhenu, and the adjoining sug-gullies: the Dhorar, the Gamthi the Bangal, and the Sancha. The cause of the fire is unknown.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

ABANDONS CLAIM TO TRIAL AS EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECT.

(From a Correspondent.)

THANA, July 25.

Frederic Nicholson, European, aged 40, who said he was a Foreman in the docks at Bombay, was recently found loitering about in Kalyan with another vagrant named O'Neil. They were arrested by Inspector Athavle, of the Kalyan Police, and charged before Mr. E. W. Perry, First Class Magistrate, Bassein Prant with cheating.

O'Neil was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse under the Vagrant Act, while Nicholson, who had five previous convictions was committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions.

Before Mr. Perry, Nicholson claimed to be tried as a European British Subject, but when placed before Mr. Taleyarkhan, Sessions Judge, Thana, he produced no evidence to prove that he was a European British subject and said he did not claim to be tried as such although as a matter of fact he was a European British subject. Questioned the court if he wished to be tried by a jury on which at least half the number were European jurors, accused replied that he was not particular. So the case was fixed for the 5th proximo and will be treated as an ordinary case.

The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Singapore on the 24th instant for Bombay via Colombo.

The O. S. K. steamer Ganges Maru is expected to arrive in Bombay in the afternoon of 27th instant.

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SHAUKAT ALI,
Servant of Kaba,
Hon. Secretary,
Central Khilafat Committee of India.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, July 27, 1920.

INDIA AND MESOPOTAMIA.

It is time an emphatic voice was raised against the irresponsible and reckless way in which the troops of this country—we mean the Indian section thereof—are being kept and utilised abroad for purposes of aggrandisement of interests which have little to do with either the safety or the welfare of this country, not to speak of the moral issues involved. No definite statement of the number of Indian troops detained abroad has been made public, but if we pieces together the scrappy statements made from time to time by responsible British statesmen, we shall find that a total of about one hundred thousand, if not more, would not be an exaggerated estimate of the aggregate number of these troops. Of this total about 16,000 are stated to be in and around Constantinople, 65,000 in Mesopotamia and a little over 7,000 in Persia. The strength of the Indian troops in Palestine, Egypt and the Red Sea region, has not been announced. Leaving these aside, it is certain that at least 88,000 Indian troops are employed to garrison the Turkish Empire and Persia. If we now refer to the strength of the British troops employed in the same regions we shall find that only about a third of the Indian total is engaged there. The strength of the British troops in and around Constantinople has been stated to be about 14,000, as against 16,000 Indians. In Mesopotamia, according to the "Daily Mail," there are 13,000 British as against 65,000 British-Indian troops, while in Persia there is a force of 9,000 troops, of which at least 7,000 are Indians. Thus in these regions there are in all only about 30,000 British troops, as against 88,000 Indian troops. Can British statesmen honestly maintain that the share of the burden which India is called upon to bear is in any way proportionate to her "imperial" obligations in the peace-settlement?

It may be urged that the extra cost of maintaining these troops abroad falls on the British Exchequer. But what of the permanent cost of these troops, which India will have to shoulder and in comparison with which the "extra" cost to be borne by Britain will be but a flea-bite. Since the maintenance of these troops abroad will in no way affect the strength of the troops kept in India, it is an additional burden on India to have to maintain the overseas forces. In spite of India's unparalleled and unstinting contributions in men and money during the last war there are still some ungrateful Britishers to-day, who refuse to acknowledge that this country rendered great services to the Empire. What have they to say to the burdens which India is being forced to shoulder at present in the interests of militant Imperialism? If the operations against Russia and Turkey are truly Imperial concerns, why are not the "patriotic" Canadians, Australians and South Africans called upon to help the Empire? Why is India alone expected to accept the burdens? The reason is obvious. If the Colonies are appealed to to despatch troops they will be the first to repudiate the view that the economic Imperialism which finds favour with the British Foreign Office to-day is in any way "patriotic" or truly "Imperial". Only, helpless and voiceless India is obliged to acknowledge that these operations in all parts of the world are an "Imperial" affair and she has perforce to contribute her share,—which always happens to be the "lion's share", when it is a question of sharing the burdens! The Bengali Regiment is disbanded on the score of economy by a Government which acquiesces in these unnecessary, wasteful and crushing military burdens being imposed on India. Apart from the inherent objections which the country has to participating in Imperial adventures of doubtful utility or obvious inequity, the state of India's finances urgently requires a radical curtailment of military expenditure without delay. So long as Indian troops are kept abroad, there can be no substantial reduction of the crushing military burdens under which this country is groaning. It is time the Indian public raised its voice and entered a vigorous protest against the contiued sacrifice of the interests of this country on the altar of imperialistic aggrandisement. India cannot afford further sacrifices of money and lives on these questionable enterprises and must cry a halt in her own vital interests. In reply to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Lloyd George stated last week that he "thought"—as though it was a matter on which his Government had not yet come to a definite decision—that the cost of the reinforcements which were being sent to Mesopotamia from India would be borne by the British Exchequer. That, however, is not enough. It is not merely that the financial burden, whether direct or indirect, is unnecessary. There are two paramount considerations involved which affect the status and self-respect of India.

The Indian people are bound to support all military undertakings of the British Government which either have direct or indirect bearing on the defence of their country or which are morally justifiable on high imperial considerations. The Mesopotamian adventure is not necessary for the defence of India. The safety of India against any invasion through Mesopotamia could easily be secured by arrangement with any indigenous Government; the adventure is a naked act of territorial grab, an "oil" deal, which not only violates the Covenant of the League of Nations, but offends against the high purposes of the Great War—the vindication of the principle of nationality and self-determination. We say it, without fear of contradiction, that there is not a single patriotic and thoughtful Indian whose conscience does not revolt against the manner in which the national aspirations of the Arabs are being sacrificed to the economic ambitions of militant French and British "Imperialism". This is an all-prevailing consideration prompting the people of this country to declare that they will have nothing to do with the Mesopotamian adventure and that if Britain wants to keep Mesopotamia, let her do so with the help of her own men and her own money. But that is not all. There is the issue of the Khilafat and the dismemberment of Turkey. The Moslems feel that non-Moslem control over any part of the Jazirat-ul-Arab is an outrage on their conscience and their religion. And their claim is not, as we have shown over and over again, incompatible with the fullest satisfaction of the national aspirations of the Arabs—provided the Allies remain true to the high purposes of the war and allow the issue of the temporal suzerainty of the Sultan to be settled between the Turks, the Arabs and the Moslems. Again, the Arabs—or at least a large section of them—do not want British or French mandates. If they did, why then this war against them in Mesopotamia and Syria? So that all things considered, the military adventure in Mesopotamia as well as in Syria, is, according to Indian opinion, not justifiable on high moral or political grounds. Therefore, India cannot identify herself by giving any support to it. The public opinion of the country has already expressed itself against the unjust and unrighteous treaty that is sought to be imposed on Turkey. That opinion has been treated with contempt by British statesmen. There is only one way of protest left for the country. She can ask that not one pie or one man should she be forced to contribute to further aims which have nothing to do with her Imperial obligations—and which are aims of sheer economic and territorial aggrandisement. India will spend her last pie and shed the blood of her last man to avert the slightest menace to the Empire or to any part of it, but she is not bound to support any undertaking which is to benefit certain financial interests and to satisfy the personal ambitions of Lord Curzon and other "Imperialists" of his school. That is the position sanctioned by the moral law which is at the basis of her connection with Britain; that is also the position which India is entitled to maintain by virtue of her new status as an independent member of the League of Nations. The issue was clearly defined by General Smuts in his speech in the South African House of Assembly, to which we referred the other day "The British Empire," he said, "to-day consisted of a number of free nations under a common sovereign, and the question was: how were they going to conduct the affairs of this Empire on a common basis where they had no longer one Great Power speaking for the whole but six independent and equal free members?" India is one of the six, because she is a member of the League of Nations in her own right. How is she to act on a question of foreign relations? General Smuts again gives the right reply. "He would never agree," he said, "to the voice of South Africa being coerced by a majority vote of the rest of the Empire; and he was sure that the other Dominions would take up a similar position." Will India agree to her voice being coerced not by a majority vote but by the mere executive fiat of only one member of the Empire—Britain? If her voice is to be thus coerced—after all her sacrifices in the war—then her position as an equal member of the League of Nations is a delusion and Mr. Montagu's reforms a hypocritical sham. We are glad to see that the Council of the All-India Muslim League has expressed itself emphatically on this question by passing the following resolution:—

> "That the Council of the All-India Muslim League appeals to the Government of India to desist from sending any more Muslim or other Indian troops to the Middle East to be used against Mussulmans in repressing their patriotic and religious movement to avoid non-Muslim dominion or control and to withdraw such troops already there at an early date."

This demand must now be made by the united voice of India. We trust the All-India Congress Committee will bestir itself in the matter and that the question will be raised at the next meeting of the Imperial Council. There has already been a protest made in Parliament by Mr. Asquith against the Mesopotamian adventure. Outside Parliament, there is also a growing feeling against it. India must begin to take part in mobilising a tremendous force of public opinion which, as General Smuts said, is essential in order to save the world from the chaos into which the Supreme Council has plunged it.

PORT TRUST HOTELS.

The Government of Bombay have just issued the text of a Bill, amending the Bombay Port Trust Act, to be introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council next month. The object of the amending Bill is to empower the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to erect and manage hotels for ocean-going travellers. Our morning contemporary has been so much overjoyed that it has, in its characteristic fashion, taken ten sentences to say what could be said in two: That the Government of Bombay and the Port Trust are to be congratulated on the decision, to which the Bill proposes to give effect, and that the Port Trust must immediately exercise the powers to be granted to it by starting the building of hotels. Now both the decision of the Government and the comments of the "Times of India" are a very good illustration of the working of misdirected zeal. We fully appreciate the motive which has prompted Government and our contemporary. The motive is to see the great problem of housing solved by removing the existing congestion. We entirely sympathise with the motive. What citizen of Bombay does not? In fact, nothing rejoices our heart more, in these days, than to see the builder at his task. A new house being erected on the numerous unbuilt plots in Bombay—whether it is a thing of beauty or not— is a joy at least for the time being to the distracted citizen of Bombay. But to be anxious to solve the housing problem of Bombay is one thing; to devise the right method of doing it is quite a different thing. To add to the powers of the Port Trust that of "the construction upon the property vested in the Board and the equipment, maintenance, and management of such buildings, including hotels, as may, in the opinion of the Board, add to or improve, the facilities of the Port" is not the right method of doing it. In the first place the mere fact that this new power is going to be conferred on the Port Trust now shows that for so many years the Trust has been able to perform its legitimate functions without feeling the need of it. The primary function of the Port Trust is to look after the needs of trade and commerce. To provide hotels for the accommodation of ocean-going passengers can hardly be said "to improve the facilities of the port" for purposes of trade and commerce, for commercial passengers form only a minority of ocean-going passengers. The Shipping Agencies are the bodies which owe it to their clients to build new hotels and if the Port Trust is to be asked to build hotels, why should not the great Railway Companies first set the example as the Railway Companies in Western countries have done? It is certainly the duty of the Port Trust to relieve the congestion in Bombay. But the right method, we submit, is not to build hotels for the well-to-do. In the first place it is not a business proposition. Even one upto-date hotel cannot be built at the outlay of under half a crore of rupees. Can the financial position of the Port Trust permit this burden? If a loan is to be raised for the purpose, what about its repayment? The present hotel famine will not last for more than two or three years. As soon as new houses are built in the city and the suburbs and the abnormal war traffic of passengers ends, the Port Trust hotel will have to compete with the existing hotels, which will have to reduce their charges,—with the result that it will continue to be a losing concern. If it is contended that, to relieve the existing housing famine, the Port Trust must shoulder part of the responsibility and accept such white elephants as a matter of philanthropy, our answer is that charity must begin at home and must be directed to more useful channels. The Port Trust must contribute its share of solving the housing problem by first providing housing accommodation for its own employees and the dock labourers. It can thus relieve the housing famine a hundred-fold better. What has it done in this direction so far? It has built a fine mansion for its own Chairman at Cumballa Hill and two buildings for officers at the Sassoon Docks and has in the current year's budget provided a sum of 7 lakhs for quarters for officers and the magnificent sum of 6 lakhs for workmen's quarters at Antop village—that's all. Is it not the right thing that the Trust must first perform its primary duty of housing all its employees—the "Have's Not"—before it goes out of its way to lend a helping hand to the "Have's?" There is, indeed, a great need of hotels and we know that those who have to resort to the existing hotels have to pay exorbitant charges. Nevertheless, their lot is not harder than that of the poor employees of the Port Trust. The Port Trust can certainly help the well-to-do in other ways. If new hotels are badly needed in Bombay, let the Port Trust offer plots of land on its Ballard Pier Estate, free of rent or at nominal rent, to any private concern anxious to build hotels. Let the Port Trust announce such an offer and, we have no doubt, if hotel-building is really a paying business, many private concerns will readily jump at it. That would be the right way of helping to solve the city's housing problem—not the attempt to help the well-to-do population of Bombay—especially the European section thereof—to find comfortable permanent hotel accommodation at the expense of the trading and commercial classes of Bombay and to the sacrifice of the paramount interest of the employees of the Port Trust. We trust the Government of Bombay will realise the grave injustice and unsoundness of the step they propose to take and will withdraw the Bill. If they do not do so, the non-official members of the Council must see to it that they do so. Meanwhile, we hope the commercial community in the city—and especially the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau—will bestir themselves. In this city, the rich have so far had the lion's share of the amenities provided by our public bodies. Let us now at least begin to look to the interests of the poor. Build houses for the poor. The rich know how to look after themselves.

MR. TILAK.

IN SERIOUS CONDITION!

Mr. Tilak is laid up with high fever at the Sardar Griha, Bombay since Wednesday. The doctors state that there is no cause for anxiety as yet.

LATER (2 a.m.).

Mr. Tilak is in a serious condition.

Notes of the Day.

Labour, Ireland and the Premier.

Mr. T. H. Thomas, General Secretary to the National Union of Railwaymen, has been interviewing the Premier about Ireland in connection with the resolutions passed by the Special Trade Union Congress. The official report of the interview has now been published. Apparently, on behalf of the moderate wing of Labour (Mr. Thomas is himself a moderate), a plan of Dominion Self-Government was placed before Mr. Lloyd George, who remarked that it was no use talking to people who were not in a position to deliver the goods. Mr. Thomas replied that the Government must not make the mistake of ignoring the Irish Trade Union Congress and that if they "made a deal with the Irish Labour Party they would solve the question." We are not sure that the Irish Labour Party alone can undertake to bring about a solution of the Irish question. In fact the manifesto issued by the Irish Trade Union Congress shows explicitly that Sinn Fein has captured the imagination of Irish Labour and that Dominion Home Rule will hardly satisfy it. As for the Government, ignoring the I. T. U. C., we are inclined to think that Mr. Thomas must have made his remark in a sarcastic mood. It is not so long ago that the head of the I. T. U. C., Alderman O'Brien, found himself in Wormwood Scrubbs as a prisoner without trial so that the Government can hardly be said to have ignored Irish Labour! On the one side—stand the Executive determined to restore law and order. On the other a powerfully organised nation determined to claim full independence, having, as Sir Horace Plunkett says, lost faith in the British Government. Do not some politicians wish they had never uttered the cry of self-determination?

"The Zemindar" Security.

The Punjab Government have thought it fit to ask "The Zemindar"—the Lahore Urdu daily—for a security of two thousand rupees. Before this paper ceased publication some time ago, it used to be as popular as the "Weekly Herald"—selling like hot cakes in the streets of Lahore. On re-starting publication the Punjab Government wisely abstained from demanding any security, making no distinction in this respect between "The Zemindar" and "The Bande Mataram." What has happened now? We know that the Lieut. of O'Dwyer—Thompson, the Chief Secretary—has returned to his post. We know that reaction is beginning to assert itself again where wiser counsels had so far prevailed. But it is monstrous, nevertheless, that the freedom of the Press should be at the mercy of any arbitrary administrator, whose whim is law and whose command is as powerful as that of the Inquisition. We are glad that the citizens of Lahore backed by the Khilafat Committee have opened a subscription list and this has prevented "The Zemindar" from ceasing publication. If the freedom of Press, person and public meeting is to be preserved in India, it is necessary that every infringement of our liberties should be contested to the bitter end. Mr. Montagu can talk flamboyantly about the British sense of freedom and justice; but words butter no parsnips. We want resolute deeds—noble and resolute—not the impotency of sweet words and the phraseology self-deception.

Law or Lawlessness, Which?

We are indebted to "The Hindu" for the facts of a remarkable case. It furnishes an instructive commentary on the meaning of "Law" as administered in India. A certain European tea planter Reed of Silchar "made immoral overtures to a coolie girl, Hira by name. Meeting with a rebuff he applied to her parents but was disappointed again. After a week he went over a second time in the night and asked the girl's father to let her accompany him to his bungalow. The parents raised a hue and cry whereupon the planter fired his revolver, mortally wounding the father. The case was tried by a jury of five Europeans, four of them planters and the fifth a merchant. The defence story said that the accused had lost his way while deer-hunting, but regained it near the girl's house and in his joy exclaimed "here road" to himself. The coolie folk mistook the interjection for 'Hira' and thinking the European was calling the girl, began to throw stones at him. To frighten them away the planter fired on the ground and by sheer accident the bullets struck the girl's father." On such evidence, discredited by the medical officer and the Police Superintendent, the jurors returned a verdict of Not Guilty. When European Associations claim that their members are a minority scattered over a vast land and must, therefore, protect their lives and interests they must remember the laws which not seldom give them a privileged protection. What right has any European to trial by Europeans, resulting in some cases in an absolute travesty of justice? Is an Indian accused of a crime in England tried by a jury of his fellow-countrymen? In India it must be an interesting riddle for jurists to solve as to what is Law and what Lawlessness.

GOVT. OF INDIA ACT.

DRAFT RULES ADOPTED IN COMMONS.

MANY AMENDMENTS NEGATIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 26.

Moving the adoption of the Draft Rules of the Government of India Act in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu described the Rules as a scrupulous but liberal interpretation of the Act. Every effort had been made to expedite the proceedings and he wished any amendment necessary to be made that day, otherwise elections would not occur this year. He did not pretend that the Rules were perfect or comparable to modern system but when compared with the existing arrangements they were, he considered, as good as possible. If perfect electorate had been working in India from the first then it would have been possible to go far further than the last year's Act. He hoped Parliament would be content with making what was designed to be a good start for the first ten years. The Rules were intended to be supplemented by the Standing Orders in the Legislative Councils and Assemblies and they were therefore in no way complete but they contained matters which it was thought desirable, should not be amended without the consent of Parliament.

CRIMINAL OFFENCE CLAUSE.

Col. Wedgwood moved a series of amendments practically all of which were negatived. In the first place he wished to leave out the Clause preventing persons sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment for criminal offence from standing for the Legislative Assemblies, giving as an instance, the many Punjab leaders who, on account of the last year's disturbances, were sentenced to long terms, some being pardoned and many sentences being reduced. He considered that these people should be elected as, if they were outside, they might become a grave danger to the working of the Legislature, but inside they would be placed in responsible position.

Mr. Montagu pointed out that if the Rule were removed men throughout India who had been convicted of crimes involving imprisonment or transportation for six months would become eligible for the new Parliament which it was desired should contain all the best in India.

The amendment was withdrawn.

CANDIDATE MUST BE ELECTOR OF THE PROVINCE.

Col. Wedgwood dealing with the Madras Rules objected to the provision that a candidate must be an elector of the Province.

Mr. Montagu considered that the amendment cut at the whole root principle of communal representation. He did not want to allow somebody from Bombay to appeal to a particular constituency in Madras, because what was desired was representation by the Madrassis.

The amendment was negatived.

RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATION IN BOMBAY.

Col. Wedgwood moved the removal of the residential qualification for election in Bombay declaring it was a ridiculous limitation to apply to the most intelligent Province in India with the most popular Governor in India.

Mr. Montagu said that the Governor of Bombay hoped some day to do without it but in order to get the best Legislative Council now he wanted it.

Mr. Bennett agreed that the political position in Bombay was somewhat special as a large number of professional classes came from outside and so would be prevented from being elected and he hoped that when the scheme had come into operation these considerations would be remembered.

The amendment was negatived without a to 21.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

On another amendment of Col. Wedgwood's Mr. Montagu said that Col. Wedgwood sought to refuse what had already been applied to Madras. He drew attention to the fact that communal representation was an expedient given to India to secure representation but it was very unfamiliar to the House of Commons. He desired to get away from it, if possible. He emphasised that the Mohammedans insisted on their privileges with regard to communal representation. The whole essense of the principle was to get Mohammedan representation.

The amendment was rejected by 122 votes division.

OBJECTION TO RULES RELATING TO BURMA.

Col Wedgwood strongly objected to the Rule relating to Burmah. He criticised the provision for indirect election of the Burmese representatives in the Indian Legislative Assembly and proposed the system of direct election.

Mr. Montagu said he had great sympathy with Col. Wedgwood's view. Very unfortunately, as he now thought, Burmah was not included in the investigations the Viceroy and he undertook. He hoped that a scheme for Burmah analogous to that for India would not be long delayed. The Burmese Deputation was now in England in connection with the matter. Indirect representation was an unsatisfactory arrangement for Burmah and must be regarded as a temporary one.

Mr. Montagu accepted the amendment deleting the provision allowing suppression in official report of supplementary questions which could not be answered and a similar provision with regard to the Council of India was also accepted.

FRANCHISE TO INDIAN SOLDIERS.

Col. Yate moved an amendment giving the Provincial Council franchise to the soldiers of the Indian Army who had fought in the war.

Mr. Montagu accepted the amendment, although he thought it would not be welcome to the Indian authorities owing to the difficulty it would cause in the compilation of a complete electoral roll.

The amendment was carried.

Col. Yate moved an amendment applying the same principle to the Legislative Assembly.

MR. MONTAGU'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Montagu, however, declined to accept it pointing out that the amendment would add two hundred thousand men to the Punjab electorate. The whole theory of Assembly electorate was higher qualification and restricted franchise balanced throughout India. The proposal would make the whole scheme lop-sided. The Punjab representation would be not only different in character, but enormously different in numbers.

The amendment was rejected by 95 votes to 53.

Mr. Montagu, replying to the debate, declared he was absolutely satisfied that the Rules had in no way whittled down the Government of India Act. He agreed that there were grave factors in the Indian situation, but he firmly believed that when the Indians were given opportunity of working the Act, the internal conditions would improve.

The main resolution was then adopted.

LABOUR AND IRISH SOLUTION

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA

PREMIER'S REPLY TO TRADE UNION CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 26.

The official report of the Deputation of the Trade Union Congress to the Premier to present the Congress resolutions on the subject of Ireland shows that Mr. Lloyd George replying to the spokesman, Mr. Thomas, said that Labour's scheme of Home Rule was a truncated Dominion Home Rule. It was idle to discuss such a matter except with somebody able to deliver the goods and the Deputation was not. He saw no sign that Sinn Fein was prepared to discuss anything except absolute independence which could not be discussed.

Mr. Thomas declared that the bridge between the two extremes of Irish opinion could be found through a Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and an Irish Parliamentary Committee.

Mr. Lloyd George replied:—You may know more than I do. I am convinced that things on the other side are going to become very much worse and very much sterner. We cannot allow this to go on and therefore anybody anxious for peace must act quickly.

After further discussion Mr. Thomas said they would again get into touch with the Irish Trade Union Congress. He appealed to the Government not to make the mistake of ignoring that body as unrepresentative saying that if the Government made a deal with the Irish Labour Party, they would solve the question.

On the subject of Poland Mr. Thomas demanded a Frank recognition of the Russian Government and asked whether the Government were prepared to enter into negotiations with Russia immediately.

Lloyd George said:—No. We shall invite them here to discuss in the first place peace with Eastern Europe and once such discussions begin they are very apt to end in clearing up all the misunderstandings.

SINN FEIN "DE FACTO" GOVT.

ULSTER BEGINS "RELIGIOUS WAR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 26.

While the premier's reply to the Trades Union Deputation on the subject of Ireland did not indicate any change in the policy, it is felt impossible for Government to maintain the present attitude indefinitely.

"The Times" points out that Sinn Fein is now *de facto* Government and that Ulster has begun opening skirmishes of a religious war. Mr. Thomase's suggestion of Dominion Home Rule is regarded in the Unionist circles as an encouragement to the Sinn Feiners to continue their crimes to secure recognition of the Irish Republic.

Lord Salisbury, epitomising the opposition, writes in "The Times":—

No one knows what Governmet believe in as regards Ireland or whether they believe in anything.

Sir Horace Plunkett asseverating that the Irish have lost faith in the British Government, welcomes Mr. Thomases offer of mediation on behalf of British Labour, which, he declares, will be heard at least respectfully.

QUIET IN BELFAST.

SEVENTEEN ARRESTS IN CONNECTION WITH LOOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 26.

Apart from a few skirmishes last night was quiet in Belfast. There have been no further admissions to hospital. Seventeen persons have been arrested in connection with the looting.

POLICE SERGEANT SHOT DEAD.

BELFAST'S TOTAL DEATHS 17.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 26.

A police-sergeant was shot dead while entering the church at Bandon Cork, this morning. Two more people have succumbed to their injuries at Belfast, making total deaths seventeen. The Ballygrovane coastguard station was raided to-day and two coastguardsmen are reported to be killed.

"India Is Feeling Bitter."

TAGORE ON AMRITSAR.

The Editor of "Britain and India" had an interview with India's best beloved Poet, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in mail week in which the poet speaking with a throb in his heart declared that bitterness in India will be extremely strong if offender of Amritsar escaped with impunity.

In our midst moves once more the stately presence of the honoured Indian poet. From photographs his face is familiar to cultured peoples all over the world. The grey soft hair, the flowing beard, now grey too, the fine delicate features and the earnest deep brown eyes. A soft choga, or robe, envelopes his tallish figure and flows in straight lines from chin to feet, and hand embroidery travels round the edges and gives a rich touch to the severity of shape.

Naturally Dr. Tagore was busy for the world flows in upon him, seeking his presence, his views, his thought about men and affairs. He gives himself readily and easily, but at the same time there is about him that air and feeling of intense and deep reserve. Only those people have it who are conscious of an immense past of culture and refinement; it touches even the young people in India, giving to the girl barely in her teens the dignity and poise of a woman of long experience, without at the same time destroying the charm and delight of youth.

Tragedy of Amritsar.

I asked Dr. Tagore if he would tell me what he thought of the present state of things in India. At once there came uppermost the tragedy of Amritsar, and listening to him one could not but realise how deeply that inexplicable horror has bitten into the life of India and makes India, friendly India even, feel miserable and unhappy when it recalls what happened. A little impatient movement of his hands emphasises Dr. Tagore's words, and reveals the sorrow that tears at his own heart over India's sufferings.

"India is feeling bitter," he said, "owing to the outrages that have taken place. She is waiting for the people in this country to disown to condemn them. It will help us to forget if we find that the British condemn them strongly and do not condone them at all. I do not think that condemnation has come yet, and, even, there seems some chance that the right condemnation will fail, as the Houses of Parliament do not seem anxious to take up the matter.

"But if it happens that Parliament passes the matter by and Dyer is not condemned, and that condemnation not adequately expressed, then I think the situation in India will become critical. Our people will keep it in memory, and it will rankle and end in unpleasantness. Amritsar has really caused great resentment, and the Reform Bill has not done much to allay it. Our people must know that Britain has no sympathy with such acts, but they are beginning to suspect that the expression of their lack of sympathy may not come. In the Houses of Parliament the military party seem to have their own way. If that happens it will be very unfortunate. If Indians feel that anything can be done with impunity in India then bitterness will be extremely strong.

"India was hopeful, from the line taken by the newspapers, that this condemnation would come, but the counter movement by the military party seems to be successful. And really," said Dr. Tagore, with a hint of pain in his voice, "Britain has so many problems to deal with that she cannot possibly pay proper attention to those things which affect India so deeply."

The Reform Bill.

"What do you think of the Reform Bill?" I asked.

I was conscious of a restless movement of Dr. Tagore's whole body. "I do not take much interest in it really, because it seems to me unreal," he said. "I want to give my time to constructive work on our own lines. The Bill does not give real freedom, but only the semblance of it, so I do not take any real interest in it. I am much more interested in what we can do by self-sacrifice and social service, and the endeavour to work out our own salvation. These political campaigns create such personal bitterness and vituperation. They may have their own use, and may serve some useful end, I do not know. I hate politics, and I don't like to talk about it. I may be unjust, but to me there are other things far more worthy of attention."

Shantiniketan.

I then asked Dr. Tagore what he thought was the true way of progress for India.

"My interests are all in the direction of education, literature and art—the development and expression of what we have in ourselves. We want to offer something to humanity and prepare for the time when we can give expression to it, to our spiritual nature. We must cultivate whatever is great in us, and we should contribute something to the civilisation of mankind."

"In what direction does your own work go?" I asked.

"I am an author," replied Dr. Tagore, "and try to express ideas, and unconsciously these national things get expressed in my writings. Every poet gives utterance to the wisdom of the nation to which he belongs, and I am doing this for my own people. I quite by accident translated some of my own writings and so came out of the reserve of my own life and became known in the West, and I have some of my best friends in England and Europe. But I wrote for my own people in the Bengali language and tried to express their ideas."

"Can you tell me something of the life and progress of your school?"

"Shantiniketan? I think the most important thing there is the atmosphere. There is nothing special or remarkable about the method. The great thing is to train the boys in freedom and in things spiritual, to develop their sense of responsibility, to make of them cultivated men who understand the life of their country. It would be difficult to say what distinguishes it from other schools except some subtle influence over the minds of the pupils. A mere description of the curriculum would convey nothing. Externally the school is open-air, there is music, and dramatic performances are given, and there is the atmosphere of culture. There is also a technical section, and those who have aptitude to handle machines, they too get encouragement. Activities of an all-round nature, these attract and stimulate the mind. There are no special lessons or regular classes, but being there in the midst of many attractions the boys imbibe ideas.

"In India the present education is so alien to the soil, that it is killing our originality. Our educational work must be directed towards expressing our own ideals and culture. This is what seems to me most real and interesting.

NAVY-THE BULWARK OF THE EMPIRE.

ADMIRAL RECEIVES FREEDOM OF HUDDERSFIELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 26.

Admiral Beatty to-day received the Freedom of Huddersfield. In a speech he said that the Navy to-day both in commission and in reserve was the minimum compatible with the safety of the Empire. The Navy's policy regarding construction had been to investigate the problems of war and corrdinate all lessons so that when the time came, as it must come for them to be put those lessons to useful purpose, they should be applied with wisdom and understanding. The best brains of the Service were being devoted to maintaining the Navy in such a condition that it would continue to form the principal bulwark of the Empire against aggression.

AMERICA CUP.

FIFTH RACE POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 9 30 a.m., July 26.

The fifth race for the America Cup has been postponed until Monday owing to heavy weather.

CABLE ITEM.

VENICE.—A disastrous fire has occurred at the arsenal followed by explosions. Damage is estimated at several million lire.

BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA.

FULL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS RENEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 26.

Vienna.—Full diplomatic relations between Britain and Austria have been formally renewed and the Hon. Francis Lindley, has presented his credentials as British Minister.

MIDNAPUR FLOODS.

HUNDRED FAMILIES HOMELESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The Midnapore flood has affected Tumluk subdivision most. On the 16th instant the first flood took place causing breach of the Cossai River Embankment extending to sixty feet. Four square miles were under water. The second flood took place on 20th. This time the flood water rose higher and swept over about a dozen villages. The third flood took place on the 24th and the water covered nearly sixty square miles destroying all crops. The depth of water is five and half feet. About one hundred families have become homeless. The District Magistrate and Sub Divisinal Officer took prompt steps to help the sufferers. Boats have been despatched, volunteers organised, public houses provided for housing sufferers and relief centres opened in five places. No loss of life has yet been reported. The District Magistrate with the relief party has not yet returned to headquarters from the flooded area.

FRENCH ENTER DAMASCUS.

FEISUL'S MINISTER OF WAR KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 26.
Recd. 1 a.m. July 27.

The French have entered Damascus in consequence of an attack by Feisul's troops on a small garrison holding the pass. In the course of the fight the enemy abandoned nine guns, twenty-five maching guns and considerable war equipment.

Feisul's Minister of War was killed.

The French losses were slight.

FRENCH PROCEEDING TO OCCUPY DAMASCUS.

EMIR FERSUU'S FORCES ROUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 26.

Paris.—A telegram from Beirut says that in consequence of the Sherifian troops attacking a small French garrison holding the pass from Homs to Tripoli the French are proceeding to occupy Damascus, the advance on which was suspended on the condition that the French forces were not attacked. The French after a long fight routed Emir Feisul's forces in the mountains between the Plains of Bekaa and Damascus.

BRITISH PRISONERS AT BAKU

SOVIET AUTHORITIES DISCLAIM RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 26.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Barnett with regard to the evil conditions under which the British prisoners at Baku are confined Mr. Harmsworth said that the Soviet authorities had disclaimed the responsibility for it, but the Government was not prepared to accept that plea. They had in custody a number of Russian deporters in Great Britain who would not be released until the British prisoners at Baku and all parts of Russia had been returned.

DEATH SENTENCE ON BRITISH PRISONER.

REVOKED BY BOBSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 26.

Owing to the withdrawal by the Bolsheviks of the death sentence on a British prisoner at Baku five Russian deportees from India have been released from custody but will remain in England freely pending the return of the British prisoners from Baku.

PRINCE OF WALES AT SYDNEY

STARTING TOUR IN QUEENSLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 26.

Sydney.—The Renown with the Prince of Wales on board has arrived here and the Prince is now starting a tour in Queensland.

TO ARRIVE ON DEC. 21 NOT NOV. 21.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 26.

The statement made in Reuter's telegram dated London 23rd July that the Prince of Wales is due to reach Bombay on November 21st is incorrect. The provisional date of arrival of his Royal Highness in Bombay, as far as is known in India, is December 21.

PRINCE'S RECEPTION.

MR. KASTURIRANGA IYENGAR NOT TO CO-OPERATE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 26.

Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar has sent the following communicattion to his Excellency Lord Willingdon as President of the Prince of Wales Entertainment Committee, Madras.

"Your Excellency,

I beg to resign my membership of the Prince of Wales Entertainment Committee (of the General Committee as well as of the Executive Committee) and I feel that I should not continue to be member of the same and take part in the arrangements relating to the reception of his Royal Highness after the manner in which the House of Lords have adopted Lord Finlay's motion in the matter of the Punjab massacres and after the expression of similar opinion on the subject by a vast majority of Englishmen and English women residing in this country.

I entirely disagree with Mr. Montagu in his view that Mr. Gandhi's proposal not to take part in the reception of the Prince of Wales is a disloyal one and I feel that the strictures made on Mr. Gandhi by Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, respectively wholly unwarranted and unmerited and ought not to have been made.

(Sd.) KASTURIRANGA IYENGAR."

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS.

A GREAT STATE TRIAL.

DRAMATIC DISCLOSURE OF DOCUMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 26.

Cairo.—The case in which Abdel Rahman Bey, the local Secretary of the Egyptian Nationalist Delegation, and twenty-eight others are accused of conspiracy is taking the form of a great State trial dealing with the whole question of Nationalist organisations. The public Prosecutor dramatically disclosed the contents of the documents which had been seized showing the existence of a world-wide organisation with the object of ousting Britain from Egypt.

NEW TURKISH DELEGATION TO PARIS.

TO SIGN PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 26.

Constantinople.—A delegation composed of Senator Risa Tewfik Pasha, General Hamdi Pasha, formerly Minister of Public Works and Reshad Halib Bey, Turkish Minister at Berne, has embarked for Paris to sign the Peace Treaty.

MR. MOHAMED ALI IN ROME.

SOME NOTABLE INTERVIEWS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ROME, July 25.

Mr. Mohamed Ali had a long and very important interview with Cardinal Gaspari, Secretary of State to the Pope, Signor Giolitti, Prime Minister, Count Sforza Zoveign, Minister, and will shortly interview some other ministers and persons of influence in public life in Rome and Milan before returning to England *via* Switzerland.

MESOPOTAMIAN OIL.

FRANCO-BRITISH AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 26.

The Franco-British oil agreement provides for the participation of the native Government or other native interests to the maximum of twenty per cent. in any private petroleum company formed in Mesopotamia, the French contributing half of the first ten per cent. and the remainder being provided by each participant in proportion to its holding.

FIFTH AERIAL DERBY.

WON BY COURTNEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 26.

The fifth Aerial Derby starting from Hendon was held this afternoon, the course two hundred and five miles in length, consisting of two circuits of Outer London. The weather was fine but gusty with the north wind blowing. The visibility was good. Flying the Martingsyde Semiquaver, Pilot Courtney won the race covering the course in one hour eighteen minutes twelve and one fifth seconds, his average speed being 153½ miles per hour. In landing the Semiquaver turned a complete somersault and dropped to the ground on its back. Courtney crawled out unhurt amidst terrific cheering.

The handicap resulted as follows:—

Captain Hammersley Avro Baby first; Bert Hinkler Avro Baby second; Courtney third.

NORWOOD TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

DR. FYZEE OF BOMBAY BEATEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 26.

Dr. A. H. Fyzee of Bombay was beaten by Parke in the semi-final of the Men's Singles in the norwood Championships after beating F. M. B. Fisher.

LORDS' DYER DEBATE.

MADRAS LIBERAL LEAGUE'S MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, Vice-President Madras Liberal League, has sent the following message to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"Madras Liberal League requests communication British Cabinet Indian public opinion shocked at vote Dyer's debate House of Lords, its disgust and disappointment at views of majority. Lords' decision calculated to stir up race prejudices and undermine faith in British justice."

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

SCHEME FOR HOUSING.

MR. JOSHI'S MOTION LOST.

ACQUISITION OF FRONTAGES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding, when Mr. Joshi's proposition for the provision of housing accommodation to Municipal servants was rejected. His proposal for starting public libraries was, however, referred to the Primary Education Committee for report. The President was asked to request the Government to provide refugees on the Kennedy Sea Face, etc., to afford shelter to women and children. A lengthy discussion took place on the Road Committee's report regarding frontages, but no final decision was arrived at and the meeting was adjourned to Thursday next.

HOUSING MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved:—

(1) What provision has been made so far for the housing of Municipal employees and what further provision should be made for the housing of all Municipal servants whose monthly salary is less than Rs. 30 and to submit a programme too give effect to the proposal within five years.

(2) What provision should be made for housing employees getting a salary of more than Rs. 30 but less than Rs. 100 per mensem, or what facilities can be given to encourage them to prepare and carry out a building scheme for themselves.

(3) Whether it is desirable, and if so, feasible, with a view to making the Municipal service more attractive than at present, to construct residential houses in the north of the Island for Municipal employees drawing more than Rs. 100 per mensem, the houses being let to them on such rents as may be sufficient, to recoup the cost within a period of 20-25 years after which the houses might be conveyed to them or their heirs or their assignees; and if so to submit a scheme for carrying out the object.

(4) Whether it is desirable and, if so, feasible, to encourage Municipal employees to provide houses for themselves independently or through Co-operative Building or Co-partnership Societies by advancing to them, without interest or at a low rate of interest, sums not exceeding two or three years' salary, allowing the repameynt of the advance by monthly instalments spread over a period of six years.

(5) Whether it is desirable to obtain powers, such as those possessed by the London County Council, for (1) promoting the formation or extension of and for assisting societies on a co-operative basis having for their object the erection or improvement of dwellings for the working classes; and (2) for making grants or advances to the Society upon such terms and conditions as to rate of interest and repayment, or otherwise, and on such security as the Corporation may think fit.

(6) Whether exemption from the payment of the general tax for a limited period will stimulate the construction of new houses for the working classes and if so to submit proposals for obtaining powers for such exemption."

He said it was the duty of the Municipality to help its servants in the matter of housing, by building houses. He then explained his proposals as set forth above at length.

. B. N. Motiwalla seconded.

M. M. Kamdar said he had tried to find the scheme, but had been unable . He hoped the Commissioner would hese details more fully. They must when executing such schemes that nder, did not profit by them.

withdrew the last para, of his suggestion of Dr. Sukhia.

wle, said the Municipality was give primary municipal con people and there were com- ch could took after hous- ion was whether the necessary powers to heme.

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said he did not as against the built in the city efit by the in-

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centrate their efforts on primary education.

After some further discussion Mr. Kamdar's amendment was carried.

SHELTERS AT KENNEDY SEA FACE.

Dr. D. B. Master moved:—

"That with a view to afford shelter during the hot and rainy seasons to the general public and more particularly to ladies and children who go to the Kennedy Sea Face every evening for an airing, the President be requested to write to Government to be so good as to provide refuges with a few benches on the open spaces at the Kennedy Sea Face near the Church Gate and Marine Lines Stations and one at Chowpatty near the Level Crossing."

Mr. P. J. Murzban seconded.

The motion was carried after some discussion.

ACQUISITION OF FRONTAGES.

The Corporation then resumed discussion of the Mahim Scheme, in regard to acquiring frontages.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir had moved, and Mr. A. M. Dumasia had seconded:—

That the report of the Roads Committee regarding the acquisition of frontages in connection with the proposed extension of De Lisle Road northwards of Lady Jamshedji Road and (2) the widening of Lady Jamshedji Road to Bandra Causeway be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information.

To this Dr. M. C. Javle moved as amendment seconded by Dr. S. S. Batliwalla.

That the report be adopted, subject to the following:—

That the Commissioner be requested to acquire properties in the scheme by private negotiations so far as possible, and failing that the properties may be acquired as follows:—

That when the owners of land give the land required for the road-way, the Corporation should undertake the construction of the road and leave the frontages to the present owners: but that when the whole expense, both of the construction of the road and of the acquisition of the properties in connection with it devolves on the Corporation, the Commissioner should acquire the frontages, as well as the actual area of land required for the road.

Dr. R. T. Nariman opposed the amendment.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REMARKS.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was a unanimous report and there was no dissenting minute even by Dr. Sukhia. Dr. Javle's amendment he was unable to understand, but he had asked the Corporation to go back on its policy. He did think that the Corporation had an undoubted right to acquire frontages if it were necessary. The Lady Jamsetji Road was built at a cost of Rs. 2-8 per yard of land in 1912-13, and since then the land values had jumped up enormously and the price now asked was Rs. 50 per yard and that increase was due to the general rate-payers who had spent their money in building the main roads. The Municipality was morally and legally entitled to get those people who had benefitted by their roads to pay a part of the expenses. In regard to the Dadar-Kumbharwala Road, about 90 per cent. of the cases were settled out of cost.

The amendment was extraordinarily plausible, but it would be quite wrong on the part of the Corporation if they did not make those people, who gained by it to pay for the cost of the road. It was not only to Mahim that they wanted to apply this principle, but they had adopted it as a general principle. At Golanji Hill the same principle was applied. The Corporation had laid down this general principle and they did not want to make an exception in the case of Mahim only. The Government had accepted the principle as right and proper, and they wanted to apply it to the mofussil municipalities also. Wherever possible the Corporation look to the better ment for the sake of the people and the general rate-payer. They had done that in the Churchgate Street Scheme, and he would like to do the same in Medows Street which bally required improvements. The owners not only got the market value, but also a small bonus of 15 per cent. Of course, by market value he meant the value ruling at the time of the notification of the scheme, and in this case it was 1914. It was only by putting a road through the properties, as the Corporation had done, that the market value could be enhanced, and only by recouping themselves in such cases could the Corporation hope to meet the losses in other cases. He believed that the inhabitants of Mahim, taken as a whole were amply and wholly satisfied with the settlement that had been made and the procedure that had been adopted.

The agitation had been organised only by a small body of land-lords who had got, and wanted to make, a very unfair profit out of the Corporation and the Commissioner hoped that the Corporation would see into the matter and adopt the report.

NO INJUSTICE DONE BY ACQUISITION.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said there was more sound than argument in Dr. Javle's speech. He was surprised at Dr. Javle's vehemence. There could be no profiteering. But as long as this was a public body, and they acquired land for public purposes and paid the market price, there could be no unfairness and profiteering. As the landlords of Bombay had created slums, it was high time, that they parted with some of their land. He supported the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment, as he thought there must be a compromise:—That Corporation are of opinion that a comise should be effected in cases where the gives the land free of cost and pays of the road construction proportion- frontage by allowing him to retain e.

Dr. C. Fernandes seconded.

ration then adjourned to Thurs-

eport says that depression moved to the neighbour- disappearing. Monsoon Punjab. North West

EAST AFRICAN DEPUTATION.

DISCUSSION WITH VICEROY.

HIS SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 26.

The deputation of the East African Merchants headed by the Hon. Mr. Abdulrasul A. Visram, arrived at Delhi from Simla, yesterday. Mr. Visram stated to a press representative that H. E. the Viceroy, attended by Sir George Barnes and Messrs. Innes and Ewbank, discussed the East African Indian question with the deputation at the Viceregal Lodge on the 23rd July, very sympathetically for an hour and a half, assuring strong support on behalf of the Government of India as enunciated in His Excellency's pronouncement of 30th January last in the Imperial Legislative Council viz., equal rights citizenship for Indians in all Crown colonies, and Protectorates.

The Viceroy also promised to make representations against the segretation of the Indians in East Africa, even on principles of sanitation and also in favour of municipal and political franchise and acquisition of land by Indians. A sympathetic consideration of the proposal of the appointment of a Trade Commissioner in East Africa was also promised.

His Excellency advised the deputation to represent their other grievances on currency questions, etc., to the Hon. Commerce Member later.

JEHAD LEAFLET CONSPIRACY

ALL ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

In the Jehad Leaflet conspiracy case in which Amat Rasul, Asghar Hassan and Abu Turat were charged under sections 193 and 469 and 190 B of I. P. C., particulars of which have appeared in these columns from time to time, the City Magistrate, Lucknow, passed orders finding all three accused guilty and sentencing each to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the three counts sentences to run consequtively.

THE "CONGRESS."

PUNJAB EMBARGO WITHDRAWN.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 26.

The Punjab Government has cancelled its order dated 20th October, 1919, issued under Rule 3 (C) of the Defence of India (Consolidation) rules 1915 against the publisher of the "Congress" newspaper of Delhi directing him to abstain from sending any copies of the paper for circulation in the Punjab.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 26.

Depression from the Bay moved to the neighbourhood of Agra and is disappearing. the monsoon has extended to the Punjab, North West Fronties Province and Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, west United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Konkan, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, Sind, Gujarat, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in the Punjab, Kashmir, south Hyderabad, south west Madras and north Madras coast.

The Chief amounts are:—Moulmein three inches, Gauhati one and half, Chittagong, Bogra two, Barisal, Berhampore three, Darjeeling one and half, Naya Dumka three, Benares, Jhansi one, Bareilly a half, Cawnpore one and half, Ludhiana three, Rawalpindi, Murree one, Dera Ismail Khan, Parachinar one and half, Brosh, Jacobabad, Karachi a half, Ajmer three quarters, Kotah three, Mount Abu one and half, Udaipur two Seoni a half, Neemuch four, Newgong one, Mercara five, Trivandrum one and half.

Forecast:—Increase in west United Provinces and diminution in Punjab, North west Frontier Provinces and Central India.

STANDARD RENT OF A HOTEL'S ROOM

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The Rent Controller passed orders this afternoon in a case brought by Mrs. Claire Scott, a lady journalist against the Grand Hotel, to have the standard rent fixed of the room No. 267 occupied by her, the present rent being Rs. 350 monthly. The Controler held that since November 1918 there had been an increase of thirty per cent. in the charge for food, furniture, and service which did not seem to be excessive. He, therefore, fixed the standard rent of room No. 267 of the Grand Hotel at Rs. 350.

SATPURA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

NAINPUR, July 26.

The line between Padriganj and Nagpur was breached owing to the abnormal rainfall. Several vehicles of 143 Down Passenger of the 25th capsized and one third class passenger and two railway employees sustained slight injuries. Passengers are now being transhiped, but it is hoped to resume through running by the evening of the 26th.

MR. GANDHI'S TOUR.

MEETING AT AMRITSAR.

"THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY."

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), July 24.

Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew and party arrived at Amritsar on the 16th instant and were met by large numbers of friends. The platforms were overcrowded and with great difficulty the party was taken to their motors. The meeting began after 9-30 p.m. in the Anjuman's spacious park, and was attended by 20,000 people. Nearly 10,000 had to go back. Messrs. Gandhi, Shaukat Ali and Kitchlew received tremendous ovation. The proceedings were conducted in a thoroughly peaceful and orderly manner.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Shaukat Ali then delivered a spirited address. He began by saying that during all these months he had received news good, bad and indifferent about the decision of the Khilafat question: but had remained unmoved by any sense of anger, disappointment or undue exaltation, conscious only of the duty before them of not resting and not letting the world rest till the irreducible minimum of their demand was granted. He heartily wished Europe expedited the final decision of this question however adverse it might be to Muslims, so that he could present Europe with the Musalmans' decision, viz., the decision of non-co-operation.

Mr. Shaukat Ali emphasised another equally important matter which necessitated non-co-operation as the only course before the Indian people and which in spite of the Hunter Report still stood unrighted.

Dr. Kitchlew, who followed, laid stress on the fact that the time now was not for long speeches and long arguments, but for action. Religiously it was a question primarily for Musalmans. Politically considered the disaffection of seven crores would affect the peace of the whole country, even if twenty crores of Hindus did not join. He had not the slightest doubt that the work of administration which is being carried on by a lakh of Englishmen could be carried by crores of Indians.

MR. GANDHI'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Gandhi, who, on rising, was most enthusiastically cheered, stated he found it impossible to express adequately the pain he felt for the Punjab wrong. He would only ask the Punjab Hindus and Musalmans never to forget that fateful day of April, 1919. He said, he wanted to emphasise that the people were also in the wrong even as the Government had been, the difference being one of degree. Whilst they had committed a few pounds of wrong, the Government was guilty of tons of wrong. But so long as the least amount of wrong has been done by the people, they should be prepared for hundreds of Jallianwalas, and he would not be pained by them, provided the people had not the slightest share in violence. When however the wrong was fully the Government's conditions would be changed. He would then ask the whole people to stand free and have nothing to do with a government that outrages their sense of self-respect and honour.

Speaking of the Punjab people, Mr. Gandhi said, he could not but confess to a sense of feeling that however noted the Punjabees may be for their bravery, they had not played well their part in April last. They were terrified. Their spirit was broken. He had not the slig' test doubt about this, for how else would they consent to such inhumanities as crawling like reptiles and rubbing their noses against the ground. How, if they had any sense of self-respect, if they felt that they were men, could they thus consent to be pulled down from man's state. If they had a sense of their manhood, of their self-respect or of their honour, they should have willingly faced death than tamely accept such dishonours. But he was not there to cavil at the Punjab. His mortal frame was made of the same stuff as that of the Punjabis. He was not sure that his spirit would remain unbroken under similar circumstances. He would only pray that he should never submit to such indignities even if he was faced with death as the only alternative.

NON-CO-OPERATION, THE ONLY REMEDY.

They were looking forward to the Hunter Committee to end the scandal of these indignities by meeting out proper punishment to the miscreants, but their hopes were in vain. To the Punjab wrong was now added the Khalifat wrong. He was sure that they could not get these wrongs righted by an appeal to the passions. They could only get them righted by steps cooly and deliberately considered. One sovereign step was non-co-operation. He then explained to them the different stages of non-co-operation and said that if the 1st of August passed off as a peaceful day of general protest all over India, they would be laying a sure foundation of success. In case of violence, the movement would automatically come to a standstill. He would most earnestly appeal to them to act truthfully and bravely as the true soldier who prides himself in nobly laying down his life, but not in ignobly taking another life if possible.

Mr. Gandhi added that many there assembled and many Musalmans in India for the matter of that, did not really know what a grave affront has been put upon Islam by the Turkish peace terms. They would have to be shown that by a careful propaganda which was a matter of some time. But as to the scandal of the Punjab, as to the indignities offered by Mr. Bosworth-Smith, by Col. O'Brien, by Siri Ram and Malak Khan there was no question of ignorance. They were common ground between all parties and personally known to most of them, and so long as these officers continued to be in the Punjab how could they call themselves men? How could they claim to have any sense of self-respect or honour? They may know nothing about the Khalifat question, but the Jallianwala Bagh was graven ineffaceably in their hearts.

At this stage Mr. Gandhi asked the audience if Mr. Ghulam Jalani was present there. (Mr. Ghulam Jalani is the gentleman, the brutalities inflicted on whom no one could forget.) The speaker was told that he had gone on *Hijrat*. Mr. Gandhi said he had honourably left the country, but he had also left his brethren responsible to God to vindicate his honour. Would then the Punjab do nothing to vindicate that honour? They would hardly have any excuse to live if they allow these wrongs to continue a moment longer.

GOD WILL HELP US.

The only remedy before them was non-co-operation. That was the most natural remedy. It was impossible to expect men to co-operate with the Government. He was often asked how they would be able to maintain themselves if they gave up their service under Government, if they gave up their calling which were their only means of livelihood. The speaker was sure, that so long as God had given them hands and feet they could surely trust the giver of those hands and feet to help them.

If Europe were to be in a similar predicament, he was sure Europe would draw the sword. India had not the resources of Europe and he was sure that India was unable to draw the sword. Nor was he prepared to believe that the whole of Muslim India was prepared for a general *hijrat*. But he was confident that they could offer non-co-operation and that they must. They should for ever bear the fact in mind that without their co-operation the machinery of Government would not go on for a single day. As long as they were helping that machinery to go on they were helping the Government in their way of oppression and in justice they would be helping the Government in insulting their manhood and their religion.

He explained the importance of the observance of the first of August and exhorted them to observe the day in a dignified and peaceful manner.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

He was not prepared to discuss the question of the boycott of the Councils. As he said, he was not prepared to create a breach between the people and the leaders, to discuss the question with them and to leave the people to local leaders. As for himself he had not the slightest doubt that boycott of the Councils was an essential step in non-co-operation and he would continue to preach this from his quarters in Bombay.

In conclusion, Mr. Gandhi emphasised what to his mind was the essence of *Swadeshi*, viz., restricting oneself to the use of hand-woven cloth made out of hand-spun Indian cotton. By wearing of *Swadeshi* on the Khilafat day, said the speaker, the people would be able to convince the Englishmen that a nation which could do without them for so essential a commodity as cloth, could be independent to that extent. The moment they were so convinced, they would be prepared to stand by India in winning the justice which she demanded. A little discussion of the question arising out of the recent Peshawar incident, especially the one as to what should be done in future for the safe passage of the Mahajrins terminated the proceeding.

The party left for Lahore next morning, reaching Lahore at midday. The station platform was one vast sea of faces and it was not without considerable difficulty that the party could make their way out of the platform.

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT IN DERA GHAZI KHAN

CAMPAIGN OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

ROJHAN, July 24.

After Jumah prayer, Sardar Mohammed Azamjan Khan Mazaree addressed the congregation in the vernacular. In the course of his speech, he explained the religious obligations regarding the Khilafat and added that European statesmen claimed that the war would end all wars, but that Allah willed otherwise. At present as many as thirty wars are being fought.

Further, he said, unless the Holy Places are free from Christian domination, the world would know no peace. He attributed the loss of countries one after the other to their indifference to the religious commandments of Allah and his Prophet as told us by Ulemas in their fatwas. He further explained the non-co-operation and Hejrat movements. He said the whole of the Moslem population cannot leave the country.

At the end of his speech the speaker said that though he was sure to be elected to the Reformed Council, he had decided not to stand for the election, unless necessitated to do so by circumstances.

The congregration prayed to Allah to preserve the integrity of the Khalifa and resolved to hold a meeting next Tuesday to form a local Khilafat Committee. The speaker intends to go about the district to explain and preach non-co-operation.

ANOTHER BATCH OF MAHAJARANS.

HEART RENDING SCENES.

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 26.

150 Mahajirains from Lahore headed by Moulvi Haji Ahmad Ali, president Punjab Khilafat Committee, left Saturday night. Over 20,000 Musalmans thronged the railway station to bid them good-bye. Deafening shouts of "Allaho Akbar" "Victory for Islam" rent the air. The parting scenes were heartrending. Scores of Mahajirans intend joining boulvi Ahmad Ali at Gujarat and Jhelum. On behalf of the Lahore Muslims, Zafar Ali Khan presented Moulvi Ahmadali with a purse of five thousand and fivehundred rupees.

TROUBLE IN CHINA.

SINO-JAPANESE PACT NULLIFIED

PRESIDENT ABOLISHES FRONTIER FORCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 26.

A message from Peking, dated July 22, states that the President has accepted Tuan Chi Jui's resignation, has abolished the frontier force and has placed the troops under the War Ministry, thereby nullifying the Sino-Japanese military pact.

ARMISTICE BETWEEN TWO FACTIONS EFFECTIVE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 26.

Peking.—The armistice between the Chihli and Anfu factions is now effective but attempts to negotiate peace have hitherto been unsuccessful. Meanwhile the military organisations of the Anfu Club are falling to pieces.

PEACE CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

SOVIET ACCEPTS BRITAIN'S PROPOSAL

(Reuter's Telegram.)

London, July 26.
Recd. 1 a.m. July 27.

The Soviet has notified Great Britain of its acceptance of the suggestion to hold the Peace Conference in London, but insists in the first place on the surrender of Wrangel whose safety is guaranteed. The Soviet protests against the British action in interrupting the discussion regarding resumption of trade relations. The Bolshevist action is ascribed to the moderating influence of Lenin and Chicherin.

BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA

FULL TEXT OF CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 26.

The British Government publishes to-night full text of correspondence with the Soviet Government ending with the receipt of the Bolshevik reply consenting to peace negotiations with Poland.

POLISH ATROCITIES.

"MUST BE PUNISHED."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

London, July 26.
Recd. 1 a.m. July 27.

The Russian note issued complaining of the Polish atrocities, which "must be punished," indicates the line of Bolshevik negotiations in Poland.

POLAND'S REQUEST TO SOVIET RUSSIA

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BEING ARRANGED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 26.

A Bolshevik wireless states that Poland's request for peace negotiations has been accepted and the Soviet commanders have been ordered to arrange the peace negotiations.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

DECLARATION OF GOOD FAITH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 26.

Berlin.—Kopp, the Soviet representative in Berlin has declared that the Russians would in no circumstances invade Germany. Russia did not desire to impose the Soviet system on Poland, which must form an economic bridge between Germany and Russia.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR GRODNO.

POLES OCCUPY THE FORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 26.

Warsaw, July 24.—An official communique report that after a desperate struggle the Poles have occupied the forts of Grodno and the enemy has evacuated the town. An enemy attempt to force the passage of Niemen near Dubno has been driven back.

The operations south of Pripet are developing favourably.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended Parade Serbice at St. Mary's Church, Poona on the morning of Sunday the 25th.

The death occurred at Lucknow on Sunday of Rani Saheb of Jehangirabad.

FAILURE OF PARLIAMENT.

HOW TO MAINTAIN OUR SELF-RESPECT?

NON-CO-OPERATION, ONLY COURSE.

MR. MADHAV RAO AT HOSPET.

The fourth Bellary District Conference opened its session at Hospet on the 24th July under the presidentship of Mr. V. P. Madhav Rao. In the course of his address, Mr. Madhav Rao said:—

The times that we are passing through now are the most critical in the history of India. The future of our Motherland depends upon the way in which we deal with the situation we are faced with. After thirty-five years of incessant assault, a breach—a very small one—has been made in the citadel of the Anglo-Indian Bureaucracy. Like all such bodies, all the world over, it is making herculean efforts to close that breach and make the position even stronger than before. Witness what took place in the House of Commons, the Mother of Parliaments, the supposed Palladium of Liberty, when the Punjab tragedy debate came on. Did not the analysis of votes on that occasion prove to the world the success with which the dark forces had rallied in order to close the breach? With such danger threatening us all around, we cannot be too active or too careful to follow up the small advantage we have already gained by incessant agitation.

Mr. Madhav Rao continued:. The time for internal feuds, provincial or communal is past—let us hope not ever to return. Our Motherland now is not Karnataka or Telingana or Dravida or Maharashtra, but Bharata Varsha—India. Therefore, whether one belongs to the one or the other, he is an Indian first. Provinces on a linguistic basis are asked for, because they will help to create local patriotism and educate the masses and also for convenience of division. Such a big continent as India cannot be treated as one unit for all purposes. If our linguistic enthusiasts will only remember this central fact, they will at once realize whether a village belonging, say, to the Bellary district, is included in the Telugu or Karnataka Province, should not matter nationally. The question being one of fact, must be dispassionately and coolly decided on the basis of the number of people speaking each language. If the number is even, then administrative convenience and the wish of the majority of the people must be made the determining factor. I hope that this District will not give rise to any heart-burning on either side when this point comes to be decided.

Till that time comes, a grievance of the Kanarese people, which seems to be real must be removed. I am told that Telugu being the official language, even villages in which Kanarese people are predominant are compelled to read and write. Telugu to the neglect of their own vernacular. If that is so, it is wrong and ought to be remedied forth with by the goodwill of all. I should like to see the Telugu inhabitants of Bellary insist upon opening Kanarese schools in such places and vice versa. It is only by such give-and-take that true nationalism can grow.

NO JUSTICE.

Turning to the general questions affecting Bellary along with other parts of India, I am sure this Conference will pass a strong resolution on the Punjab question. Those of us who have learnt to regard the British Parliament and the British people as unequalled in their love of liberty and fair-play, have to hang our heads at the turn that was given to the debate in Parliament on this vital question. There would almost seem to have been a conspiracy to keep the question of the responsibility of the Civil Administration out of the debate. The Cabinet had been made to commit itself to an approval of the action of the Civil authority and to a mild punishment for General Dyer. Any vote of censure of Government would have meant that Parliament and the country had condemned the policy of the brutal regression and inhuman treatment of innocent men and this would have disgraced English in the eyes of the whole world. And an indirect effect of this censure would have been the immediate replacement of the bureaucratic and autocratic government by a complete system of self-rule for India. This, the governing classes and the capitalists in England were not prepared to do. These classes are in power now and would have succeeded in getting even General Dyer restored to his former position, but for the fact of his having been convicted out of his own mouth. All this is very diverting and interesting, no doubt, as a game in politics, but what guarantees have we against a repetition of the insults and injuries and brutalities of the agents of an alien Government? The Civil servant who in the old days protected us against the Christian Missionary and the planter has joined hands with his kith and kin belonging to the Mercantile, Industrial and Planting Communities and has begun to oppress us. There is no justice to the native when an European is the culprit. Europeans are placed in a position of privilege and superiority over the Indian whatever his status in his own society may be.

The fact is that the Civilian has not realised that a change has come over the country within the last 15 years or so and that his old shibboleths and formulas are inapplicable to the New India that has come into existence. He has begun to rely on force and brutality in facing the new situation that has arisen. I remember reading about Sir Michael O'Dwyer himself that, before the war, he had the reputation of being a kind, generous and broad-minded officer and that he has deliberately adopted a policy of frightfulness from a belief that it is the only way of dealing with the new forces that he was confronted with. The worst of it is that the Indian police officers and Magistrates, as in the case of the Kallars, have begun to imitate the lawless example of the Civilian and do not hesitate to shoot their fellow-countrymen when they have shown a disposition to stand on their rights and even when they have not resisted them by arms of any kind, not even a stick.

WHAT WE MUST INSIST UPON.

What we should insist upon is that there should be no differential treatment of the subjects of His Majesty in India on racial grounds either as regards criminal trials, special schools, or travel by railway and treatment in jails. There must be repeal of all laws placing restrictions on liberty of speech, and of association and liberty of the Press. Now that a Reform Act has been passed, which was already bad enough and has been made worse by Rules, the only course open to us for getting the Act bettered and securing real self-Government is to combine and agitate when measures which the united voice of the people demand are vetoed by the Governor or when resolutions and bills brought for ward by the members are disallowed by the same authority. For this, some sort of non-co-operation will have to be adopted. There is no use of appealing to Parliament. Parliamentary action is guided by Party considerations. Parliament itself is still imperialistic and capitalistic in spirit, and it is hopeless to expect any help from the Secretary of State either, for, he is not a free agent and has always to support the bureaucracy out in India.

WARNING TO GOVT.

There is a sinister look about what the Secretary of State said about Mr. Gandhi's activities in connection with the Khilafat question. The Anglo-Indians are evidently out for Gandhi's head and from the suggestions let drop by Mr. Montagu, some action is sure to be taken against him by the British Government; but the British Government would be ill-advised if they decide to proceed against him. The country is in a high state of tension owing to the mishandling of the situation by the bureaucracy. Any untoward act on their part will precipitate the very crisis they are anxious to avoid. There is deep discontent in the country and a feeling that there is no power on earth to which the people can appeal against the admitted wrongs inflicted on them and the humiliations they have been subjected to by the ruling race. There are strikes all over the country, and the Government cannot proceed to shoot the strikers and kill innocent unarmed men, women and children and even babes as they did at Jallianwallah Bagh without English opinion being outraged and England insisting on her agents withdrawing from the country altogether and leaving India to adopt a Government suited to her requirements, of course retaining the British connection, which neither Britain nor India wants to be severed. For, the people of England understand what strikes mean and as the highly cultured and spiritual people of India will never resort to violence under a true "Satyagraha" which they are beginning to understand, there will be no scope for lies being disseminated about the Indians being out for dishonouring and murdering English women and children, which was the plea under which frightful revenge was taken during the Punjab tragedies. And even if the conscience of the English is not roused, there will be the opinion of the world which England will have to reckon with. It is a sign of the times that there is a movement among the people of Madura town against a public reception being given to the Governor during his intended visit to the station. I do not know in what spirit the Prince of Wales will be received. There are rumours that he will announce the repeal of the Rowlatt Act and thus smooth the ruffled feelings of Indians. I am only amused at the simplicity of mind of our rulers if they imagine that India could be satisfied with such puerilities like these.

NON-COOPERATION.

I had written so far when the morning post brought to me the "Hindu" of the 19th instant. In it I find extract of an article in "Young India" where I am credited with saying that non-co-operation was 'Sanyas' and should not be adopted as a political weapon. With your permission, I shall say a few words on the statements in this article. I do not know where "Young India" got the idea that I had called non-operation 'sanyas.' If it is from my speech at the Tinnevelly Conference, nothing can be more baseless. In the first place, I never used the phrase "Sanyas." My speech was entirely in Tamil and I should be glad to see any paper which makes me use the expression. I am too devout a Hindu to use the sacred word in any secular connection. Next, I said nothing about the merits of non-co-operation and the desirability or otherwise of its adoption in any connection. All that I was concerned about was, that we as a purely political body had not considered its merits as a political weapon and it would be undesirable to bind the Conference to its adoption when the whole question was to be considered by the Special Congress. Even this I would not have said, as I do not intervene in the debates unless I am called upon to speak, but for the remarks of a previous speaker that all that the Conference was asked to say was that it affirmed the principle adopted by the Khilafat Committee and it was open to the members of the Conference to give effect to it or not according to their own personal inclination. This was a doctrine, I could not subscribe to, so far as I was concerned. I could not compound with my conscience in the way indicated and when once I was party to a resolution, I should be the first to give effect to it. Moreover we were not told under what circumstances and against what acts, we should put the doctrine of non-co-operation into action. As far as I am personally concerned I have condemned the wretched Act and would have nothing to do with it and it was only on the strongly expressed wish of my nationalist friends that I agreed to stand as a candidate for the Imperial Legislative Assembly. I am sure we shall receive proper guidance as to what form non-co-operation should take as a political weapon, as the outcome of the deliberations of the Special Congress Session. But so far as I can see there is no course left to us other than non-co-operation, if we are to maintain our *self-respect* after the treatment we, as a nation, have received at the hands of Parliament on all the three subjects, the Punjab atrocities, on the Khilafat question (in regard to which we Hindus can co-operate with the Muhammadans only as far as the secular aspects of the question are concerned) and the Reform Act and its Rules, which have been agitating the public mind.

Will India Go Sinn Fein?

WHAT ST. NIHAL SINGH SAYS

St. Nihal Singh says in a letter to "The Nation":—The action taken by His Majesty's Government on the Hunter reports has created a situation in India so grave that only imaginative and courageous statesmanship can keep India from going Sinn Fein. Indians who had expected even-handed justice, no matter who suffered, have been rudely shocked to find the Cabinet actually paying tribute to officials who are held by them responsible for the horrors through which the Punjab passed last year. They had every reason to expect from a nation which, during the war, denounced enemy airraiders as "baby-killers", condemnation of air-raids by British officers over undefended Gujranwala and neighbouring villages, and they are aghast at his Majesty's Government endorsing bombing and machine-gunning from the air on the plea of "military necessity." Their faith in British justice and good will has, in consequence, been so shaken as to jeopardize the foundations upon which rests India's connection with Britain.

If the events of last year have taught the authorities a lesson, they no doubt realize the danger of either ignoring the movment of non-co-peration with Government that is rapidly making headway all over India, or of using force to stamp it out. The new movement is a first cousin to *Satyagraha* and civil disobedience to laws. To crush those movements the officials used the drastic powers that they possessed under the Police Act and the Defence of India Act. They made it difficult to organize and to hold meetings and processions, prohibited leaders from speaking in public and otherwise restricted their activities. They deported two of them to an unknown destination without charge or trial. These acts served only to provoke the people and to render collision with the authorities inevitable. The methods adopted to suppress the disturbances that ensued and to restore order, inflicted suffering and humiliation upon Punjabis. But the horror and humiliation failed to break the Punjabi spirit, as is now demonstrated by the rise of the movement of non-co-operation with Government.

Just because this new movement has arisen after and as a consequence of the events of last year, it needs to be handled with imaginative insight. It is plain from the evidence before the Hunter Committee that there still are Britons in India's pay who believe that "force is the only thing that an Asiatic has any respect for." These words are quoted from the written statement submitted to that Committee by Brigadier-General Drake-Brokman, D. H. C. M. G., Commanding Delhi Brigade, who did not hesitate to add that "if they had got a bit more firing given them it would have done them a world of good and their attitude would be much more amenable and respectful." That General was not the only one who spoke in that manner. On the country there was hardly a witness with military rank who appeared before that Committee, who, even when taxed with inhumanity, was not proud of having used force, and did not give the impression, or even frankly avow, that he would not hesitate to use force again.

As the events of last year abundantly proved, this psychology is not confined to the military in India. Even the suggestion for the use of aeroplanes over undefended places came from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, as admitted by him. Many of the "civilians" in that province were and are military men. Civil hospitals all over India are under military doctors. The manner in which the civil authority abdicated at the first sign of what they considered to be danger, and let the military act as if they had the sanction of martial law, in itself causes grave concern for the future.

The Secretary of State, in his despatch, foreshadows that the Governor-General's ordinance-making power, which last year proved the source of the mischief, is in future to be curbed. That power is statutory, and no remedy that is not statutory can possibly be effective.

Even when the Governor-General has been shorn of some of his arbitrary powers, the provincial executive will remain to be curbed. As understood at present, provincial Governments are to remain outside legislative control, so far as law and order are concerned. Having not the events of last year demonstrated the danger of leaving them thus uncontrolled? Fortunately the Government of India Act is so drawn that the necessary safegurds can be given without altering a single letter of the Statute.

The talk of non-co-operation in India can be ended only by giving Indians indisputable proof of Britain's desire to mete out justice, no matter who may suffer, that henceforward India is to be ruled with her consent, and not by force. So long as repressive measures like the Regulations of 1818, and 1819, permitting the executive to order deportation without charge or trial, and the Rowlatt, Press and Seditious Meetings Acts remain in force—so long as, in matters of personal and political freedom, Indians are not placed on the same level as other British citizens, there cannot possibly be the goodwill necessary for whole-hearted co-operation. I am told that it is likely that H. R. H., the Prince of Wales will convey to India the happy news of the repeal of the Rowlatt Act. But is it wise to make India wait? Or, is it expedient to make His Royal Highness tour India attended by a Governor-General who cannot be said to be popular. Let Britain ponder and at once arrest growths that are likely, if allowed to spread, to poison the whole Indian body politic.

STOP SLAUGHTER OF MILCH COWS

SUART CITIZENS' APPEAL

(Associated Press.)

SURAT, July 24.

At a largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Surat held to-day in the Soorya Prakash Theatre under the presidentship of Shrimat Poornanand Svaroop Maharajshri of the Sharada Pith to protest against the proposed slaughtering of milch cattle in enormous numbers every day in the new slaughter house to be started in Ratna near Sagar in Central India, resolutions were passed disapproving of the slaughter-house company to be started as being injurious to the country on economic grounds and recommending not to encourage the measure, and for submitting a prayer to Government to prevent the slaughter of milch cattle; requesting the Government to frame alaw for the prevention of the slaughtering of milch cattle and young cattle useful for agricultural purposes; approving of the suggestions made by the Bombay Humanitarian Society to the Bombay Municipality and for adopting similar measures in Surat; supporting the views of Pirzada Mota Mian and Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb and recommending generally all people not to lend their helping hand in a measure injurious alike to the people and to the State.

The meeting passed a resolution expressing deep feelings of sorrow at the sad demise of Prof. T. K. Gajjar.

HOUSE BUILDING IN RESTIRCTED AREA.

INTERESTING SIMLA CASE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 24.

An interesting case is likely to come before the courts shortly in connection with the building of a house in the restricted area of Simla. It appears that a year or so ago, the Simla Municipality granted permission to a member of its own body to build a house on a certain site. Immediately this became known strong protests were sent in by neighbouring house-owners that this action was objectionable on the score of overcrowding, sanitation, etc., and this view was supported by a Chief Engineer and three senior medical officers; but having given its sanction this protest was disregarded by the municipality and the house was built. Now the main retaining wall has collapsed after proving a danger for several weeks to passers-by. Neighbouring property has been injured and a road blocked. The damages, it is reported, will in the circumstances be fixed at a high figure by the householder mainly concerned and some of the legal points under the peculiar circumstances promise to be interesting, especially as certain Government of India property is more or less concerned in the matter. Meanwhile the action of the Municipal Committee in this matter is being severely criticised and a good deal of interest is being taken in the case.

TERRORISM IN FIJI.

AN INDEPENT ENQUIRY AND ITS REPORT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of India has published some papers about Fiji riots. They contain a despatch of the Governor of Fiji. As far as I can gather from these portions the despatch of the Fiji Governor does not seem to be reasonable or convincing. While reserving my opinion till I get a copy of these papers, I will request your readers to read the following report of Mr. H. E. Holland, M.P., about the recent disturbances in Fiji.

In my letter published in "The Chronicle" of 8th June I mentioned the fact that Mr. Holland opposed the action of the New Zealand Parliament when they sent the New Zealand soldiers to Fiji to strike terror in the hearts of the poor Fiji Indians. It is to be noted that the Fiji Government tried their utmost to conceal the true state of affairs and Sir James Allen—the head of the New Zealand Parliamentary party—warned Mr. Holland and others to refrain from discussing the political matters with natives or Indians.

Here is an extract from the report of the Labour members of the Parliamentary Committee that investigated into the Samoa labour difficulties. The report has been published in the "Maoriland Worker" which is an official organ of the United Federation of Labour and the New Zealand Labour Party. It is dated Wellington, April 7, 1920. The report is signed by Mr. H. E. Holland, Chairman, Parliamentary Labour Party of New Zealand:—

"FIJI AND THE INDIANS."

"At Fiji officially we were given opportunity whatever to ascertain from the Indian workers the cause which led up to the recent trouble. While the "Mokaia" was lying in the harbour on the morning of our arrival Sir James Allen made a demand on the members for an undertaking that we should not attempt to get into touch with the coolies—an undertaking we were not prepared to enter into and Sir James was notified accordingly. Ashore we were assured by the whites we interviewed that the disturbance was wholly a political upheaval—that the Indians were demanding political and social equality with the whites, and that this was a demand which was unthinkable and impossible. On investigation, however, we found that the strike had its origin in an endeavour by an overseer to increase the hours of labour on the roads from eight to nine. The subsequent demand for a wage 5 a day grew out of the enormous increase in the cost of living and in our opinion fully justified. The housing condition of the Indians we found much the same as when the Rev. Dr. Burton and Rev. C. F. Andrews described them, although belated steps are now being taken by the C. S. R. Company to modify the evil; and from the information we derived from the Indians themselves, as well as from some of the whites, we have no doubt whatever that the statement of the Rev. Andrews concerning the reeking immorality of the coolie lines, rests on solid fact. We are satisfied that shocking immorality is still rampant. We have the word of the necessaries for it that the Indians are still beaten, and that they are regarded and treated as something less than human. Very many of the whites we came in contact with were uncompromising in their denunciation of the Indians, but when we suggested that a solution of the problem would be to send them back to their country, we were at once met with the objection. "But we must have the cheap labour." Yet the Indians themselves assured us that in the mass they would be glad to leave Fiji and its economic and political oppression and that the shortage of transport facilities alone prevented an exodus. The Indians have no political rights, no franchise, no voice in determining the laws under which they are compelled to live; they have no social status. Since the strike they could not move beyond their doors without danger of arrest unless provided with a permit. During the strike quite two hundred of them were arrested, and their sentences range up to twelve months hard labour. If the Indians remain in Fiji it is generally accepted that it is only a matter of time when they will become the dominant race. Within recent decades the Fijian population has declined by tens of thousands, while Indian population has increased enormously. If the Indians remain in Fiji they must have economic and political equality with the rest of the people; their status as workers confers on them this inalienable right. But we are emphatically of the opinion that in the reparation of the Indians lies the first imperative step towards the solution of what otherwise threatens to be a serious problem in Fiji.

"Since our visit we have learnt by cable that Mr. D. M. Manilal, M.A., LL.B. (the Indian barrister who was regarded as a "leader" of the Indians and whom, among others we interviewed) has been ordered by the Governor to leave Suva—a line of policy which we fear will incense the Indians throughout Fiji."

We must be thankful to Mr. Holland and the Parliamentary Labour Party of New Zealand for their independent investigation and impartial report. We hope that the Indian public and the leaders will attach greater importance to it than to the white-washing despatch of the Fiji Governor.—Yours, etc.,

EK BHARTIYA HRIDAYA.

CALCUTTA POLICE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The recently formed Calcutta Police Co-operative Credit Society has been duly registered under the Companies Act with a nominal capital of Rs. 25,000 divided into 2,500 shares of Rs. 10 each. Members of the Presidency Police, Fire Brigade, and ministerial departments, under the administration of the Commissioner of Police will be eligible as subscribers to the society. One of the objects of the society is to grant loans under certain circumstances to members at a low rate of interest.

MOSLEMS & TURKISH TREATY.

MR. ANDREWS' DIFFICULTY.

MR. GANDHI EXPLAINS.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes in "Young India."

Mr. Andrews whose love for India is equalled only by his love for England and whose mission in life is to serve God i.e. humanity through India, has contributed remarkable articles to the 'Bombay Chronicle' on the Khilafat movement. He has not spared England, France or Italy. He has shown how Turkey has been most unjustly dealt with and how the Prime Minister's pledge has been broken. He has devoted the last article to an examination of Mr. Mahomed Ali's letter to the Sultan and has come to the conclusion that Mr. Mahomed Ali's statement of claim is at variance with the claim set forth in the latest Khilafat representation to the Viceroy which he wholly approves.

Mr. Andrews and I have discussed the question as it was possible. He has asked me publicly to define my own position more fully than I have done. His sole object in inviting discussion is to give strength to a cause which he holds as intrinsically just, and to gather round it the best opinion of Europe so that the allied powers and especially England may for very shame be obliged to the terms.

I gladly respond to Mr. Andrews' invitation. I should clear the ground by stating that I reject any religious doctrine that does not appeal to reason and is in conflict with morality. I tolerate unreasonable religious sentiment when it is not immoral. I hold the Khilafat claim to be both just and reasonable and therefore it derives greater force because it has behind it the religious sentiment of the Musulman world.

In my opinion Mr. Mahomed Ali's statement is unexceptionable. It is no doubt clothed in diplomatic language. But I am not prepared to quarrel with the language so long as it is sound in substance.

Mr. Andrews considers that Mr. Mahomed Ali's language goes to show that he would resist Armanian independence against the Armenians and the Arabian against the Arabs. I attach no such meaning to it. What he, the whole Musulmans and therefore I think also the Hindus resist is the shameless attempt of England and the other Powers under cover of self-determination to emasculate and dismember Turkey. If I understand the spirit of Islam properly, it is essentially republican in the truest sense of the term. Therefore if Armenia or Arabia desired independance of Turkey they should have it. In the case of Arabia, complete Arabian independence would mean transference of the Khilafat to an Arab chieftain. Arabia in that sense is a Musulman trust, not purely Arabian. And the Arabs without ceasing to be Musulmans, could not hold Arabia against Muslim opinion. The Khalifa must be the custodian of the Holy places and therefore also the routes to them. He must be able to defend them against the whole world. And if an Arab chief arose who could better satisfy that test than the Sultan of Turkey, I have no doubt that he would be recognised as the Khalifa.

I have thus discussed the question academically. The fact is that neither the Musulmans nor the Hindus believe in the English Ministerial word. They do not believe that the Arabs or the Armenians want complete independence of Turkey. That they want self-government is beyond doubt. Nobody disputes that claim. But nobody has ever ascertained that either the Arabs or the Armenians desire to be away with all connection, even nominal, with Turkey.

The solution of the question lies not in our academic discussion of the ideal position, it lies in an honest appointment of a mixed commission of absolutely independent Indian Musulmans and Hindus and independent Europeans to investigate the real wish of the Armenians and the Arabs and then to come to a *modus vivendi* whereby the claims of the nationality and those of Islam may be adjusted and satisfied.

It is common knowledge that Smyrna and Thrace including Adrianople have been dishonestly taken away from Turkey and that mandates have been unscrupulously established in Syria and Mesopotamia and a British nominee has been set up in Hedjaj under the protection of British guns. This is a position that is intolerable and unjust. Apart therefore from the questions of Armenia and Arabia, the dishonesty and hypocricy that pollute the peace terms require to be instantaneously removed. It paves the way to an equitable solution of the question of Armenian and Arabian Independence which in theory no one denies and which in practice may be easily guaranteed if only the wishes of the people concerned could with any degree of certainly be ascertained.

PROPOSED NEW TANNERY COMPANY

"BANDE MATARAM'S" PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 24.

The "Bande Mataram" says that Messrs. Davenport and Co. of Calcutta have taken in hand the formation of a commercial company for the manufacture of hides and tannery in Sangor and other places in the Central Provinces and have secured 843 acres of land from Government at a nominal price and valuable concessions from the Forest Department. It protests strongly against such a company being formed, as it will accelerate the slaughter of kine.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from Page 4.)

improvement to Rs. 421, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 422. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 422, advanced to Rs. 425, and closed at Rs. 424.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Augt.	424
Fully Good Bengal	September	199
Fine Oomras	September	254
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	425

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 26TH JULY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	196
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	422
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	252

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	225	205	180	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	225	205	180	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	265	260	225	..	,,
M.G.Central P No. 1	370	335	305	..	,,
M.G.Central P No. 2	335	300	265	..	,,
M.G. Broach ..	..	..	475	450	,,
M.G. F. Americans.	..	..	..	..	,,
Saw G. Dharwar ..	..	..	..	..	,,

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's 26th July 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

[illegible]—Feb.—Mar.—April.
21[illegible] 21.16
[illegible]—53
May—June—July—August.
24 90
—60
Sept.—Oct.—Nov.—Dec
23.20
—62

New York—New Orleans.

Jan.	..	30.57+6
July	..	..
Oct.	..	33.02+6
Dec.	..	31.20—3

Waidas in Marwadi-Bazar—July 421.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close. 422.

		Sept.
Bengal	Open	194
Do.	Close	193
Gomra	Open	251
Do.	Close	252

Our opinion—The ready market was dull.

Owing to jobbers selling heavily in local market, and room-rate for Broach being low, the market prices decline To-day it has been quiet and Ready. Undertone is quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 26th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/10⅝
Bank Demand	1/10 11/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11
Fcs. Demand	410
American Dollars	2893
Hongkong ,,	213
Shanghai	315
Japan	150
Bagap	126

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

July, 26th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 0 0
Saparji	No. 30s	0 15 6
Curimbhai	No. 12s	1 2 6
Saparji	No. 6s	0 12 3
Japan	No. 40/1	2 12 9
Do.	No. 42/2	2 9 0
Do.	No. 2/40	2 9 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazzar Rates.

Bombay, July 26th 1920. 6 p. m.

Ready.	Bunny Terms Rs. a. p.	Ball. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	57 0 0	8 6 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	54 0 0	8 0 0
,, Karachi Bunda	54 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 4 0	11 12 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 8 0	16 0 0
,, ,, Thin	15 8 0	15 8 0
Teelseed. White 85-15	20 0 0	18 4 0
,, Gujar 70-25	22 0 0	17 0 0
,, Gujar 50-50	17 0 0	15 8 0
,, Black	17 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	16 12 0
Groundnuts	15 0 0	15 8 0
Mowraseed	6 0 0	6 6 0
Bajiry	45 0 0	— —
Castorseed	50 0 0	10 12 0
Cottonseeds	26 0 0	3 12 0

Forward:	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6	12	0
Linseed Sept.	16	5	3

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 26.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 23-6-9.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 102.

EXCHANGE

T. T. on Londo 1/10 5/8.
D. D. on London 1/10 11/16.
2 Mst. D/a 1/11 3/4.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 410.
3 Mst. D/a Frc. 485.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st D/p Rs. 135.

HAVE YOU THE
RIGHT TO HAPPINESS?
IT IS YOURS.
IT IS MINE.
IT IS EVERYBODY'S.
"RIGHT TO HAPPINESS"
Universal Jewel De Luxe
starring
Dorothy Phillips
In a marvelous dual role
will be presented
on Saturday next (31st July)
at
THE GLOBE
Sandhurst Road, West.

American Cross Rate $ 3.78 1/4.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 50.
London Siver Spot D. 54⅛
London Forward D. 54 1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Post Trust Long dated 6.
4 per cent. Post Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. Post Trust Short dated 66.
dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was steady to firm with good business passing.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2600. Bombay Cotton 1250. Bombay Dyeing 3685. Bradbury 750. Century 1250. Central India 5410. Colaba Land 3360. Coorla 3100n. Currimbhoy 1252xd.. David 1755. Fazulbhoy 1795xd.. Finlay 1370. Ind. Malwa 645. Kastoorchand 2350. Kohinoor 3880. Luxmi Cotton 3500. Mathuradas 1325xrt.. M. Petit 5100. Morarji 6000. New Great 1095. New City 940n.. Pabani 650xd.. Pearls 1245xd.. Shapurji 430. Sholapur 14000. Simplex 910. Standard 3200. Swan 1370. Swadeshi 5515. Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 920. Alcock 865. B. Burma 775. B. Burma N. I. 282½pr.. Bt. Burma Pet 18½ B. Tramway 995. B. Flour 3200n.. B. Steam 445. Bundi Cement 45. Katni Ordy 280. Katni Defd 1450. Tata Iron Ordy 162½. Tata Iron Defd 945. Tata Hydro 1105. Tata Oil 345. Scindia Steam 4pr.. B. I. G. Ins 4pr.. Tata Bank 37½.

RAILWAY.

Ahd. Dholka 104. Ahd. Prantij 555. Amritsar Patti 93. Cen. Pro. Ry. 91. Hoshiarpur 67. Sialkote 70xd.. Sindh Lt. Ry. 125xd.. Upper Sindh 82xd.. Tapti Valley 580.

AMERICAN MARKET.

Mr. Srinivas R. Wagel writes from New York, June 8th, 1920, 10 a.m.

SILVER.

The decline in prices has continued in all markets, while Bombay alone shows some signs of improvement. The arrivals of melted coins from the Continent, in London, although not heavy, are still large enough to depress prices, at a time when there is no demand from China or India, of any magnitude.

The local market has been lifeless, business having been done at 96c. Very little has been offered to the Government as yet, although the Government is willing to take all that is offered. Local stocks are moderate.

The China markets have had heavy declines Shanghai declining to 111, and Hongkong to 80. The crisis in Japan has contributed to disorganization in the China export trade—especially in silk. The Chinese merchants have ordered heavily of import goods, and the drop in exchange has also affected this trade. The stock in Shanghai has again increased to Tls. 38,300,000, Mexican, Chinese and U. S. Dollars 22,000,000 and 7,200 bars.

India has been very erratic and the future is very uncertain. Both import and export trades in India are at a standstill. The last rate in Bombay is 2/2.

The market price quoted is for silver not produced in the United States.

Quotations for silver during the week were as under.

	London Oz. Std.	New York Market Abont
une 1st	57½d.	100½c.
,, 2nd ..	57d.	100½c.
,, 3rd ..	56½d.	99½c.
,, 4th ..	56½d.	99½c.
,, 5th ..	56½d.	99c.
,, 7th ..	54½d.	96c.

Quotations of Eastern exchanges were as under:—

Cables	Opening	Closing
Shanghai Taels	1.14	1.11
Hongkong Dollars	.81	.80
Tientsin Taels	1.21	1.18
Canton Dollars	.84	.83
Indian Rupees	.42	.42½
Straits Dollars	.45½	.45½
Manila Pesos	.49½	.49½
Dutch Indian Guilders	.37½	.38½
Japanese Yen	.51	.50½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was slightly more active this week than usual. But, rates on the whole have moved downward, although at the close, the tendency is toward a steady market.

Sterling advanced with shorts covering, and demand from London. The rates moved up as high as 3.96½ for cables, but declined at the close. The tendency is toward a steady market in sterlings, during the next few weeks.

Francs have been fluctuating widely although at the close they remain at the same level as at the close of last week. There is a slight improvement in the French foreign trade position, and Francs are likely to remain steady at present levels.

Lires have remained fairly steady for this market at the new level. The rise is not likely to be maintained, however, unless there are new developments.

Marks declined in the early part of the week, but improved at the close. While there is every reason to expect steadiness, much will depend upon the turn in the political situation, after the Spa conference.

Austrian Kronen, and the Central European exchanges have maintained the advance at the close of last week, and are steady at the close.

There was a slight improvement in neutral rates. The most noteworthy of the rises was in Swiss exchange.

There was no change in South American rates.

The opening and closing rates of the week were as under:—

Cables	Opening	Closing
Sterlings	3.93	3.90⅜
Francs	12.82	13.02
Belgian Francs	12.28	12.34
Marks	2.65	2.53
Austrian Kronen	.84	.77
Lires	16.80	17.04
Guilders	.36½	.38½
Swiss Francs	5.56	5.50
Greek Exchange	8.68	8.67
Copenhagen	16.95	17.10
Stockholm	21.65	21.70
Christiania	18.00	17.75
Pesetas	16.30	16.45
Czecho-Slovakian	2.54	2.45
Roumanian	2.56	2.40
Polish	.55	.54
Finnish	5.16	5.10
Buenos Aires	42.60	42.90
Rio de Janeiro	26.25	26.10
Chili	21.00	20.50
Canada	10% dis.	11⅛% dis.

GOLD.

Money was once again high this week. The new rise in the Federal Reserve discount rate has curtailed export business very materially.

Bar gold in London yesterday was 105s. 9d.

The British Index number percentage at the close of May was 372.7 as against 374.2 in April.

The Gold Reserves and Circulation of the world's principal Central Banks are as under:—

	Gold	Notes
Federal Reserve, U.S.A.	$1,960,853,000	$3.127,291,000
Bank of England	£114,458,000	£113,806,000
British Currency	28,500,000	345,478,600
Bank of France	£5,587,300.000	£38,172,900,000
Bank of Germany	m.1,091,646,000	m.49,127,375,000
Bank of Spain	£98,105,000	£155,623,000
Bank of Italy	59,862,000	481,801,000
Netherlands Bank	52,971,000	89,906,000
Swiss National Bank	21,235,000	37,609,000
National Bank of Belgium	14,419,000	203,518,000
Bank of Japan	92,569,000	124,821,000

NEW FOREST COLLEGE AT DHARWAR.

TWO YEARS' COURSE FOR RANGERS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, has issued the following for public information:—

It will be news to many otherwise well-informed and critical citizens of this Presidency to learn that a Government College for training Forest Rangers was opened in Dharwar on July 1st, 1920.

At present, the students occupy a portion of the Divisional Forest Officers. Having class rooms were made available on the transfer of the Karnatic College students into the spacious buildings lately purchased for them by Government from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. But, as the accommodation in the Training College is only temporarily available, special buildings are to be constructed for the Forest College.

It is probable that the Central Provinces Forest Department, the Bombay Indian States and Central India States will send students for training at Dharwar.

The Principal of the College has had 10 years' experience at the Forest College at Dehra Dun and as the Dharwar College develops he will have the assistance of a strong staff of Instructors. Dharwar is particularly well situated for training Forest students. The climate is probably the best in the Presidency, and valuable teak and sandalwood forests are within easy reach of Dharwar. The Forest College will train men for Rangers' posts only. The course is two years and the age of the students admitted is from 18 to 23.

SELECTION OF STUDENTS.

Nomination to the College takes place in Poona about the beginning of October, and at the time of selecting the men, their knowledge of English and Elementary Mathematics is tested. After selection, the student undergoes 3½ months' of practical training in the forests, under the guidance of the Divisional Forest Ojcers. Having completed his practical training to the satisfaction of the Conservator of Forests, the student will join the College for two years' training. While on practical training the Government student is paid Rs. 25 per mensem as travelling allowance, and while at the College he receives Rs. 50 a month as a stipend. The fees for the training of students from the Central Provinces, from Indian States, etc., is Rs. 900 per annum. Students selected for service in the Bombay forests are educated free; and in this the Government has conferred a real and permanent boon upon the public of this Presidency.

Messrs. Gandhi and Shaukat Ali and Dr. Kitchlew arrived at Hyderabad (Sind) on Friday to attend the Khilafat Conference. After visiting Multan the party will return to Bombay on the 29th.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
Royal Yakuti.
This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only (15s. 6d.)
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar.

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.
THE best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars apply to
THE MANAGER.
Clare Road Bakery,
Byculla Station Road.

THE COTTON MARKET.

A SURVEY.

(From a Correspondent.)

The American cotton crop which had an exceedingly bad start was gradually improving owing to favourable weather conditions. But, the weather conditions have now changed for the worse and this combined to the presence of Bollweevil in some of the districts, the future of the American crop is not so very hopeful as it was sometime before and it is not likely to cause any fall in prices. It is feared it will not be equal to the demand. But the conditions in India are different. There have been beneficial rains all over the cotton growing belts and the new crop is expected to be a good one. There are huge stocks in Bombay and this combined to the lack of demand from Japan is not a favourable condition to the trade. The local market was depending mainly upon the Japanese shippers and until they begin to buy seriously there is very little hope of the local market rising. At present the Japanese shippers are practically out of the market and there are huge stocks of cotton in Bombay. The stock is estimated to be about 13 lakhs of bales, which acts as a drag upon the market. There are large quantities of inferior cotton which are not only unsaleable, but also bring down the prices of the superior kind of cotton by their weight. The prices of even the superior kinds of cotton have gone down, after resisting this downward tendency for a long time; and it is expected in some quarters that the crisis will be reached about the end of the next month.

The Egyptian crop seems to be good and the price of Egyptian piecegoods has gone down considerably in value. There is a general low level of prices prevailing except in America and Liverpool. This is owing to the tightness of the money market and to the lack of trade demand. If there had been the regular trade demand which was expected some months ago the state of affairs would have been different. But owing to political, labour and financial troubles the expected thing has not come to pass and the price of cotton has been going down. There is practically no effective demand from Europe and Japan. They want cotton in Europe, but the prices ruling there are not very attractive to the exporters. They are going through a dreary time and it is feared that the worst has not yet come to pass. An unsettled feeling prevails and people are anxiously watching for some conditions which may send up the market again.

FOREIGN.

The American market during this week remained fluctuating widely, resulting in a total rise of about 170 points, in New York. The Liverpool market followed owing to improvement in the Liverpool market and to unfavourable weather ruling in America. Private cables have been received from Liverpool stating that Manchester spinners are buying a lot of spot and forward delivery cotton owing to better trade demand.

LOCAL.

The local market ruled very weak during this week owing to the heavy stock in Bombay and timely rains in many parts of India and tightness of the money market. The rate of F. G. M. G. Broach fluctuated between Rs. 440½ on the 20th instant and Rs. 421½ on the 24th idem, giving an average of Rs. 431 as against Rs. 439 of the last week and Rs. 455 of the week previous. Thus it can be seen that our local is continually going down in spite of the rise in the foreign markets. The position of the ready market is specially critical and the prices are daily depressing. Japan, the chief buyer being out of the market, the only buyers are the local mills who are buying sparingly as they have already bought and covered their engagements up to October or November. Their chief inquiry is confined to the stapled descriptions of cotton. Even the staple cotton has gone down considerably in price during this week—by Rs. 50. The ready stock in Bombay is estimated to be about 13 lakhs of bales, a heavy drag upon the market. The exporters to Europe are occasional purchasers, but their demand is insignificant and not on a scale to affect the market. People are not yet sure whether the bottom has already been reached. The local merchants are trying to devise means to control rates from going down but the market will ultimately rule according to supply and demand.

The latest quotations for the forward dealings are as follows:—

F. G. M. G. Broach Rs. 421½ July/August delivtry.
F. G. M. G. Bengal Rs. 197 Sept. delivery.
Fine M. G. bomra 251 Sept. delivery.

The approximate ready quotations for the various kinds of cotton are:—

Sind American Rs. 425/500.
Broach Rs. 330/420.
Berar Rs. 300/370.
Mogal Rs. 200/280.
Bengal Rs. 200/230.
Khandesh Rs. 170/200.

PIECEGOODS.

The positions of the piecegoods and yarn markets during the week are not very encouraging and the prices remain stationary but the fire in the Mulji Jetha Market may affect the prices later on but at present nothing definite can be said. The position of the local made piecegoods is steady and the mills are having a good time This will not materially improve the cotton market as many of the mills, as I have stated before, have covered up, their requirements.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 23.

The report of the statement of the Bank of Madras for the half year ended 30th June states: "The demand for money throughout the half year was strong, and, in consequence, the Bank found full employment for all its resources. The average bank rate was 7.9 per cent., as compared with 7.31 per cent. in the coresponding period of last year."

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY THE 27th OF JULY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

1483-19—Malvi M R and Co, Ratilal Tribhowandas v Mahomed Usman and Co. a firm and ors. Ard H D and Co. Shroff and Vachha, Daphtary F and D, Part heard.

1282-19—Payne and Co, Virji Vassanji v Jethanand Narandas a firm, Dastur and Co, Part heard 23-7-20.

3082-19—Captain and V Bai Navibai widow v Bai Mithabai widow, Edg G W and Co.

333-20—Chitnis M and K, Rausey Bharmal v Jamsedji Kanjibhoy Desai, Payne & Co.

452-19—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Haji Hassam v Karsondas Shivji, Mehta L & Co.

1277-15—Matubhai J and M, Khimji Bhojraj v Hirabai alias Bayabai widow and ors Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M,

1278-15—Matubhai J and M, Bai Kankubai widow v Hirabai Bayabai widow and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla M

1904-18—Judah and S, Selim Saul Reubin v H S M Kazrani and Sons a firm, Little and Co.

1927-19—Bhimji and Co, Padamsey Damodar a firm v Trikumdas Khimji a firm, Rustomji and G.

1863-18—M B Chothia, Aga Haji Mehdi Ishpani v H M Hassim Sedchi Sons a firm.

683-19—Jamsedji R and D, Mohanlal Narandas and ors v Punjalal Dalsukh and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Pandia and Co.

715-19—In person, Sulleman Khamissa v Haji Hafiz Jaffer Mahomed, Crawford B and Co.

729-19—Mans H M and Co, Assaram Narsoo v Tricumji Jiwandas a firm, Kanga & S.

753-19—Motichand and D, Mangaldas Gopalji v Bai Jiwabai widow, Merwanji K and Co.

759-19—Dubash and Co, Kedarnath Bhugwandas a firm v Ramdhan and Deewanchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

781-19—Little and Co, Bejnath Ramchandra v Manilal Girdhar a firm, M B Chothia.

784-19—Jehangir and S, Ibrahimji Adamji Rajkotewalla v George and Blackford a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

841-19—Forbes and Co, Moosaji Tyabally v Ebrahim Haji Issack, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1272-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Maria Idalina Coutinho and anr v J M Lawrence and anr, Crawford B and Co, Part heard 9-4-20.

689-19—Dharamsi and Co, Purshottam Ruttonsey v Jesinghbhai Chhaganlal Captain and Co. and ors. Part heard 9-4-20, against 1st defendant only.

1228-20—Unwalla P and P, Meherbai v The British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

1075-20—Sabnis and G, Abdul Tyeb Shaik Sarafally v Hill Sawyer and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

1025-20—Payne and Co, Dwarkadas Jadhavsondas v Dewji Ludha, Amin and Desai.

1027-20—Rustomji and G, Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kadar and anr v Mahomed Hoosein Fakir Mahomed and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Kanga and S.

1095-20—Smetham B and Co, Burjorji Cursetji Pavri v L Augusto.

1508-20—Mulla and Mulla, Jamshedji L Pen and Co v J A Grant and Co a firm & anr, N C Dalal.

766-20—N C Dalal, Chhotubhai Chanabhai v Keshrichand Rupchand Javeri, Dastur and Co.

767-20—N C Dalal, Chhotubhai Chanabhai v Pratapchand Gulabchand Javeri, Hiralal Th and Co.

1107-20—Wadia G and Co, Thakersydas Shansamal v The Japan Cotton Trading Co and anr. Captain and V, Ragh N and Co.

576-20—Mulji and Tha, Motilal Rangildas a firm v Ishwarlal Vijbhucandas Daruwalla, Tuyabji D and Co.

963-20—Mulji and Tha, Thakoredas Jamnadas Dalal v Amratlal Mayachand, Dubash and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

T and I J 12-19—In Re Chibazo V Mascarenhas Hdg G W & Co Caitano Francisco Menezes v Cypriano Valeriano Mascarenhas, Dash F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

652-19—Mulla and Mulla, Khamissa Haji Jan Mahomed v Elias Haji Oomer & Co a firm, Moti and Devi.

2906-19—Mulji and Tha, Ambalal Nanalal a firm v Shamlal Balubhai a firm, Smetham B and Co.

902-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Ibrahim Ismail Kassam v D Ross, Ardeshir H D and Co.

PEOPLES' FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

PURI, July 24.

The Hon'ble Gopabandhu Das, President, Peoples Famine Relief Committee, has addressed a letter to the Bihar Government regarding the Puri Famine in the course of which he requests that a large number of village works may be opened under the supervision of Public Works Department as in absence of these, the ablebodied people do not find labour and food and thereby get emaciated and have to throw themselves on gratuitous relief by Government. Secondly, he points out, that Government is not giving any relief to the distressed people of Satyabadipipli, Delang and Kanas Thanas where distress is acute as in the flooded Thanas of Nimapara, Gop, Kakatpur and others. The Peoples' Committee is therefore obliged to relieve 4,600 persons in these thanas by rice and request that any responsible officer may be deputed to visit the crowds that gather for weekly distribution in any centre, to be convinced of the necessity of relief. Moreover, the Committee is giving relief to about 400 more persons in the flooded thanas in central villages situated about six miles from the Government centres of relief.

Finally he appeals to Government to take over the relief of 12,000 persons relieved by the Committee or as many of them as they conveniently can and thereby free the committee's resources for other purposes mentioned in chapter fifteen of the Famine Relief Code. The Commissioner of Orissa Division was interviewed by members of the Committee in this connection when he recently visited Puri, but nothing has resulted therefrom.

CEYLON NOTES.

WEEK'S SENSATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, July 20.

The event of the week has been the trial of Mr. N. G. Power, till recently the Municipal Assessor of the Metropolis, who stands charged with having attempted to have taken illegal gratification from a few ratepayers of the city. The trial commenced on Wednesday last in the District Court, where crowds of people used to collect from day to day. Evidence has now been closed; arguments having been postponed to Saturday next, when, it is believed, judgment will also be pronounced. Mr. Power is an Indian from Baroda, and has been in the Colombo Municipal Service for over a decade. Prior to his joining the Ceylon Service, Mr. Power, I believe, was working at the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He is a middle-aged sort of gentleman, and is known for his active interest in public movements. The verdict of the Court is anxiously awaited by the public.

Municipal Finance.

The Exchequer of the Municipal Council of Colombo is causing some anxiety to the City Fathers. There is not enough money to meet the varied charges; not enough funds to feed the several undertakings. So, ways and means are, at present, being discussed, to boost the revenue. It is whispered that taxes will be levied on trades and professions as is done in Madras. The property tax, it is said, will be sky-rocketted as also other dues.

Ceylon's Civil Servants.

The examination for admission to the Civil Service of Ceylon comes off in September, and the terms and conditions of the test have been now gazetted. Only seven of the candidates will be selected for Service and the right to compete has been restricted to those "who served in His Majesty's forces by land, sea or air during the war." English, General Knowledge, Arithmetic and Accounts constitute compulsory subjects, and Sinhalese and Tamil are optional. There are to be no text-books as "the object of the examination is mainly to test as far as possible, the powers of the candidates to express themselves clearly and intelligently in English and their general knowledge." After the candidate has been through this test, he "will be interviewed by a Board of Selection which will consider the records of the candidates and the results obtained at the examination and will as the result of their interview award additional marks as they consider to be deserved based on these records."

"Danger to Efficiency."

Briefly, to quote the "Daily News", "it means that our returned soldiers—Sinhalese, Tamil, Moor, Malay or Burgher,—between the ages of 21 and 30 are to be given an opportunity of entering the highest, most lucrative and most responsible branch of Government service by an examination, conducted by School Inspectors of the Education Department, who have not succeeded in entering that branch of service and of a standard not higher than the junior local examination." "This may be incredible", remarks the journal, and proceeds:—"It seemed so incredible to us that we had to peruse the notice repeatedly in order to assure ourselves that this was not an examination for the Clerical Service." The conditions have, truly, caused disappointment in several quarters where it is sincerely believed that the test will import into the Service, men not expected to promote the interests of efficient administration.

Library Movement.

There is a fine library at Kandy called the "Central Town Library." Established in 1841, it owns the accumulated wealth of nearly three generations. The library has now been offered to the Kandy Municipal Council to be conducted as a free library. A free library in a town is the hall mark of civilization, but the Municipal Corporations in the Island have not yet recognised this. However, the acceptance of the offer by the Kandy Municipality is heralded as the "beginning of a new era", and it is hoped that other municipalities will soon follow suit and place these "Temples of Culture" within the reach of all the citizens.

Earth-Slip.

Galboda has just passed through the horrors of an earthquake. About half a mile of land has slipped down a hill, and a few estates seriously damaged. The Ratnapura-Wewelwatte Road has been blocked, and many villagers dishoused. Ten cooly lines of the Galboda estate have entirely disappeared and "the whole place is one sheet of sand and mud."

A Long Tongue.

The other day a Sinhalese lad was fined Rs. 5 for fighting on the road by the Magistrate at the Police Court. When the lad was on his way to the cage he said "without an offence you can't fine me." The Magistrate immediately ordered him to be put into the dock again, and asking him what he meant by making that noise, fined him Rs. 10.

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INDIAN SALT RESOURCES.

NEW CONDITIONS FOR INDENTING.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, July 24.

The Government of India announce that salt resources of Sambhar, Pachbadra and Bidwana in Rajputana will be reopened to indents from the public with effect from the 24th July 1920. These sources of Khewra Warcha and Kalabagh in the salt range were closed to public indents in November 1917 on account of the exceptional circumstances that then prevailed. Measures were also taken firstly to protect the public against profiteering by the supply of salt with priority of issue to local authorities and other bodies undertaking to sell at controlled rates, and secondly by the offer of a refund of their payments to obviate loss to the depositors of revenue through delay in general issues which the privileged supplies might cause. These measures attained their immediate object, and in December 1919 the system of sale by local authorities in general having in most areas out-lived its usefulness was withdrawn in favour of a system under which priority supplies were restricted to bodies or persons specially authorised by the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue at the request of the Local Government in an area in which it was believed that control could not safely be dispensed with. This new system worked well and expedited the pace of clearances at the Rajputana sources, especially with the result that the last of the old indents on those sources will shortly be cleared.

SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT OVER-INDENTING.

The experiences of 1917 have however revealed the danger that lies in reopening them under the old conditions and the necessity for the application of adequate safeguards to prevent over-indenting. The Government of India have accordingly authorised the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, to regulate, restrict, or prohibit future receipts of salt revenue and issues of salt from the sources under his control. The conditions to be applied in the immediate future have been drawn up by the Commissioner in consultation with the Government of India and will include besides a reduction in the number of parallel avenues for the inflow of revenue, a limitation of the amount which a single trader can pay to any one receiving officer on a single day, the raising to one wagon load of the minimum quantity for which indents will be received and provision for the supply of bags by the department in cases where traders abstain from sending bags for their consignments. These conditions will, it is hoped, prevent a recurrence of the troubles of 1917 while causing a minimum of inconvenience to the trade. It is not yet possible to reopen the salt range sources in view of the number of old indents still uncleared there.

MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE.

DIWAN'S VIEWS ON REORGANISATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, July 23.

Sirdar Kantaraj Urs, Dewan of Mysore, presided to-day at the annual meeting of Mysore Civil Service Association. In course of his speech, the Sirdar referred to the reorganisation of the Civil Service which he said was overdue. He was aware that the situation had, if anything, become worse by the march their brethren in British India had gained over them. He assured them however that the Government had not lost sight of the question. Other considerations had delayed the decision so long. He hoped the Government would be able to solve it equitably and before long.

"AN IDEAL MAHARAJA."

Mr. R. H. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, in an address on the "Ideals of the Service" said that they in Mysore could not have a better model of a public servant than the Maharaja who had always in his heart the good of his people. The Civil servants of the State should be inspired by His Highness' example. He gave them valuable advice and reminded them of the strong influences of the caste prejudice in India and asked them to try to forget such differences and treat every man as he deserved.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INCREASED BURMESE REPRESENTATION

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, July 24.

The increase in the number of Burmans in the Burma Legislative Council recently authorised has been made effective by the nomination of five officials and six non-officials, namely Judicial Commissioners of Mandalay and Pegu Divisions; Legal Remembrancer, Revenue Secretary and Inspector-General of Police; Chairman Young Mens' Buddhist Association, Editor, "Sun," Editor "Leader," a Burmese vernacular paper, who is also Chairman of the Burma Rice Millers Association, a landowner, and a Rangoon Barrister.

Swami Shraddhanand in his vernacular paper "Sradhha" expresses the opinion that Indians should accord their own respectful and loyal welcome to the Prince of Wales separately, and need not participate in the functions organised by the bureaucracy.

Although the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has not yet approved of the idea, it is understood that steps are being taken to hold an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in Calcutta next cold weather during the Prince of Wales' visit. Large number of firms will co-operate. Negotiations are being carried on with the Government of Bengal regarding a suitable site.

BAD LIVERS.

Not only is the Liver the largest but one of the most important organs in the human body, and when deranged it becomes the source of endless suffering. When the Liver is clogged by the inactivity of the kidneys and bowels, it becomes torpid, and fails to filter the bile from the blood, thus producing biliousness and a general impairment of the digestive system. The tongue is coated, the head aches, digestion is imperfect; there is aching of the limbs and back, feelings of fulness, weight and soreness over the stomach and liver; the eye becomes yellow and jaundiced and the complexion muddy, the urine is scanty and highly coloured, and the bowels irregular, constipation and looseness alternating. There is little use treating the liver separately, as it can never be set right until the kidneys and bowels are made active in removing the waste from the body. It is for this very reason that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have always proved so wonderfully successful in curing the most chronic Liver complaint, biliousness and complicated ailments of the kidneys, liver, and bowels. They reach the liver as no other remedy does.
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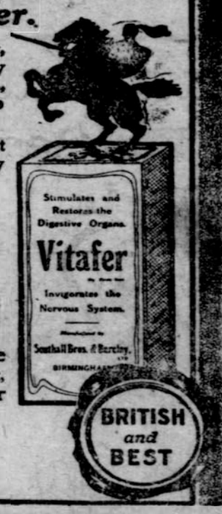

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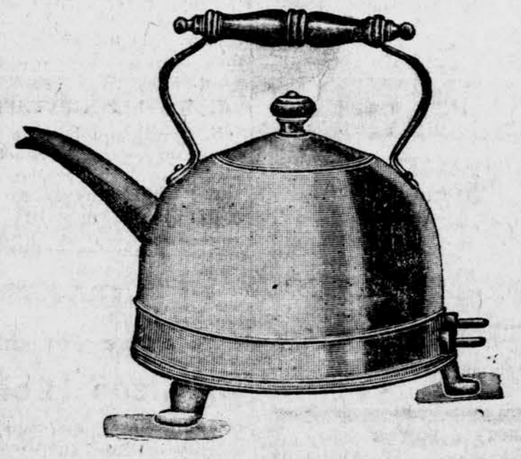

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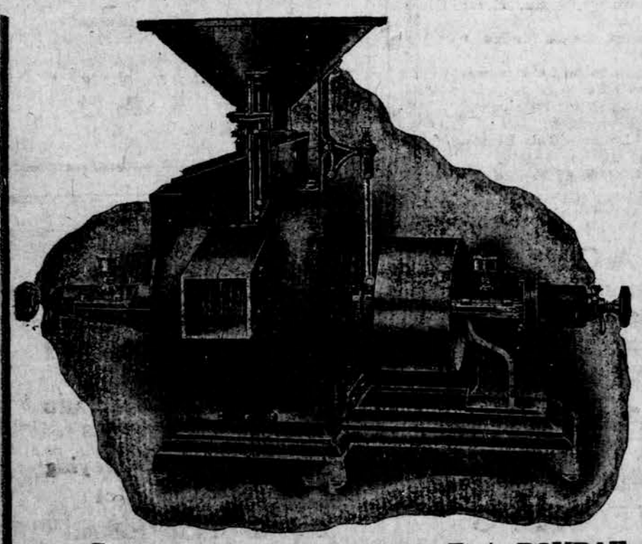

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